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LITTLE CAPITAL HELD IN RUSSIA BY AMERICANS

Only Three Concerns, Representing \$900,000, Listed by Concessions Committee

DEFINITE ENTERPRISES OFFERED FOR LEASE

New Concessions Contracts Held to Remove Many Disadvantages of Old System

MOSCOW.—A. Ksandroff, head of the Main Concessions Committee, which passes on the applications of foreign capitalists for leases of various enterprises in the Soviet Union, informed the Monitor representative that American capital could safely and profitably work in Russia.

Mr. Ksandroff's headquarters are in a typical old Moscow *osobnyak*, or villa, not large in size, but richly decorated with wall-frescoes and gold and silver ornaments. Here Leon Trotsky sat, occupied, it is rumored, with the formulation of his heretical views rather than with the ostensible duties of his post, until he was banished in the early part of the year.

Mr. Ksandroff was asked how far the recent concessions policy of the Soviet Government could be considered "new," in the sense of offering more attractive inducements and guarantees to potential foreign entrepreneurs.

"Before offering any concession," was the reply, "we satisfy ourselves that it can be profitable to the concessionaire, as well as to ourselves. Hitherto we had left the foreign capitalist to solve this question on his own risk. Then our new concession contracts provide that profits, earned in rubles, may be changed into foreign currencies at the official rate of exchange and exported abroad. Hitherto that point was left rather unclear. Then we have simplified the taxation system by making the concessionaire liable for a lump sum, in lieu of all the tax claims of central and local authorities."

Mr. Ksandroff stated that the sum of 1,766,000 rubles (about \$900,000) had been invested by Americans in Russia. This was divided between the pen and pencil factory of A. Hammer, probably one of the most go-ahead and profitable of the foreign leasehold enterprises, and a small undertaking for the manufacture of oxygen and the application of acetylene welding methods. In response to a suggestion that lists of concessions operating in Russia usually give 10 or 12 as the number of concessions held by Americans,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Army Plane Still in Air, Entering New Time Spaces

Question Mark, in Fifth Day Aloft, Passes 96-Hour Post

LOS ANGELES (AP).—Cruising serenely onward into uncharted time spaces of the air, the army airplane Question Mark on Jan. 5 was groping for the answer to the question how close man and machine-made contrivances can approach the birds in sustained flight.

The tri-motored Fokker is in reality a question mark of the skies as it soared toward dirigible records after dropping all existing airplane endurance records from the air. Having firmly tested its wings in overcoming extremely troublesome weather, motor and fuel problems, the Question Mark at 7:26 a. m. Jan. 5, passed its ninety-sixth hour in the air. It then left the ground, its conquering crew of five aloft for more than a full day longer than man ever flew before in an airplane.

The dirigible endurance record of 118 hours was made several years ago by the French *Henri*. This mark will be passed at 5:25 a. m. Jan. 6. Several hours earlier the crew will have claimed the record of 111 hours 46 minutes made by the *Graf Zeppelin* in its recent flight to America.

It is estimated that the plane has covered well over 6500 miles, which if traveled in a bee-line eastward would have carried it far out over the European continent. Barring adverse flying conditions that would prevent refueling of the ship, its builders and army sponsors believe the plane can fly for 300 hours, which if made in straight line flight would nearly girdle the globe.

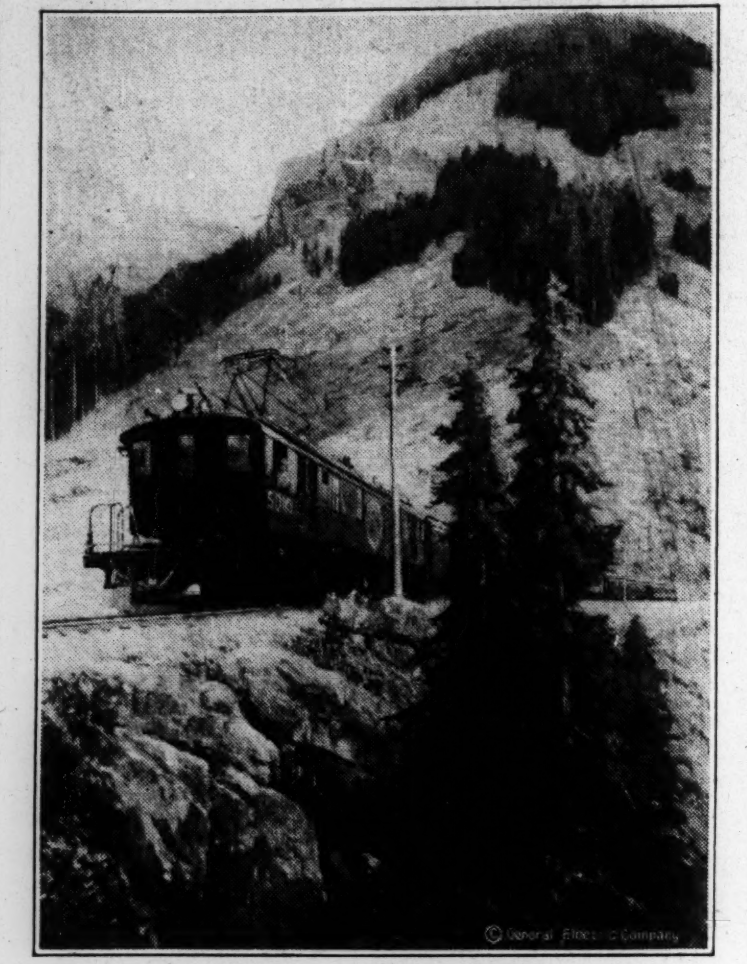
During the past 24 hours Maj. Carl Spatz, in command, has shown a growing tendency to hold the plane close to this port so that in the event it is forced down the crew would not be robbed of official credit for breaking all previous airplane world's endurance records.

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Great Northern Railroad Drives 8-Mile Bore Through Solid Rock



Painting by Walter L. Greene of General Electric Company Showing One of the New Electric Locomotives in Service on Mountain Rail Routes.

Radio, in Nation-Wide Hookup, to Record to World the Rumble of First Electrically Hauled Train at Opening, Jan. 12

SEATTLE, Wash.—When on Jan. 12 the first train rolls through the new eight-mile electrified tunnel, bored for the Great Northern Railway, through the Cascade Mountains, 100 miles east of here, the entire United States will be able to follow its progress by radio.

To inaugurate the opening of the longest railroad tunnel in America and the fifth longest in the world, which will constitute a most important link in transcontinental transportation, officials of the Great Northern Railway Company have arranged for a nation-wide radio-cast of the event through the National Broadcasting Company's network of 37 stations, in which the radio-casting center will be shifted back and forth across the United States between five points all synchronized with the running schedule of the Oriental Limited through the tunnel.

Madame Schuman-Heink, George Olsen's orchestra, Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern, Graham McNamee and prominent persons in Washington, New York and at the tunnel portals will contribute to the program as the microphone control is shifted twice across the continent to different points in the hook-up, while the first train speeds through the long burrow. At its emergence on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains, Mr. McNamee will give his impressions of the trip.

With the completion of the task of cutting through the 7.7 miles of solid rock in the record-breaking time of just under two years, another monument to natural science and to engineering skill is added to epoch-making achievements in railroad history.

New Epoch in Railroad Building
The completion of this tunnel, which, together with the electrification of 96 miles of main line through the Cascades and rebuilding about 35 miles of track at a combined cost of about \$25,000,000, will bring into operation one of the most important pieces of rail construction to be found in the world.

Passenger trains will soon speed westward from the Columbia River in central Washington over a practically straight easy grade up the Wenatchee Valley. At Berne, 2800 feet above sea level, on the east slope of the Cascade Mountains, the train, drawn by a 6000-horsepower, electric locomotive will descend on a 1.6 per cent grade for eight miles through this bore and by a series of easy loops, to tidewater on Puget Sound, 134 miles from the Columbia River, by way of the valleys of the Tye and Skokomish Rivers—a total

of 134 miles.

The old route climbed more than 1000 feet higher toward the summit of the Cascades and is about six miles longer. It is estimated that an hour will be clipped from the schedule of passenger, and four hours from freight trains. With hydro-electric power, one engine will do the work of two and three, and 18 train crews will have been necessary to operate the extra engines will be done away with.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The

British Women's

Vote

THE feminine vote will be a deciding factor at the British general election this year. Sir Alfred Robins tells how Britain's political chiefs might adjust their party platforms to meet this feminine sentiment

Monday

on the

EDITORIAL PAGE

CITY MANAGER PLAN SUCCEEDS IN CINCINNATI

Report Invites Neighboring Communities to Share in Its Proved Benefits

CINCINNATI, O.—What may be achieved by a large city when its government is administered on a businesslike basis, free from political entanglements, is set forth in the three-year record of progress covered by the annual report of Col. C. O. Sherrill, city manager of Cincinnati.

Such remarkable forward strides have been made since the political "bosses" were turned out and the "good government" forces took control that Colonel Sherrill felt encouraged to recommend, in his report, that neighboring municipalities be invited to become a part of Cincinnati and share the advantages of its government.

During 1928 important steps were taken, he points out, to lower the costs of government and increase the efficiency of public employees, while at the same time an imposing program of public improvements was carried out. The year also was marked by approval of bonds in the amount of \$5,515,000 for improvements, regarded as an expression of continued public confidence. Reorganization of the police department, under which district superintendents have fixed responsibility 24 hours a day, has, Colonel Sherrill states, "most valuable effect on the apprehension and prevention of crime."

Unit prices for street repair and construction have been so greatly reduced that the city manager estimates that the volume of work in the three years was 30 per cent greater than in the preceding 10-year period. In each period the amount expended was approximately \$8,400,000. Unit costs for waste removal were reduced from 82.6 cents per cubic yard in 1927 to 69.9 in 1928.

Saving on Light and Power

A new gas rate ordinance was successfully passed, saving users about \$500,000. Considerable savings are being effected through the city purchasing its boulevard lighting system outright and buying power from the light company.

"Financially, the condition of the city is sound," states the report. "The tax rate for the year will be \$21.60, which is \$3 less than the preceding year. The co-ordinated bond program, which has been worked out in co-operation with the country and school board, has made it possible to intelligently forecast and control the tax rate from year to year. A new accounting system, making large savings and giving complete budgetary control, also has made it possible to secure complete financial statements at one day's notice."

Through city co-operation the street railway company replaced 100 old cars with newer, more efficient and giving smoother operation. Agreements reached with the railroads for construction of a \$50,000,000 union passenger and freight terminal and for jointly financing the \$3,500,000 Western Hills viaduct were reached.

Traffic Is Speeded Up

Installation of a "wave system" of traffic lights on important thoroughfares, regulated to a traffic speed of 25 to 30 miles an hour, is contemplated. Important steps toward grade crossing elimination were taken. One of the most notable items of progress has been street repaving. Cincinnati is believed to be the only city in the United States to require contractors installing water pipes to open, close and resurface the street in two days after the first cut has been made.

Colonel Sherrill reports that weekly inspections of every building job has won the confidence of the better class of contractors. A 12 per cent increase in building construction during 1928 set a new record for Cincinnati—about 50 per cent more new homes.

Among the city manager's new recommendations to the Council was a central market, involving removal of the city's curbside markets, and a complete municipal river-rail terminal, to permit the city to take full advantage of the Ohio River federal canalization project nearing completion.

Czech Singers Welcomed

Governor Frank G. Allen's First Official Greeting to Visitors Was Extended at the Massachusetts State House to the Prague Teachers' Chorus, Whose Members Are Starting on an American Concert Tour.

Heat Given Off by Stars Measured by New Device

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO.—NATURAL science now can tell how much heat the stars give off through a device known as a thermocouple, which is only one-thousandth the size of a drop of water and weighs only one-thirtieth of a milligram, the University of Chicago announces.

The achievement, made by Doctors Edison Pettit and Seth Nicholson of Mount Wilson Observatory, is noted in the current issue of the *Astrophysical Journal*, published by the university. Through the device it was found that the greatest amount of heat was given off by the giant star Betelgeuse, which is 27,000 times as large as the sun.

GERMANY'S BIG SHIPPING LINES TO PAY 8 P. C.

Pre-War Trade Routes Restored to Former Prosperity, Year's Report Shows

BERLIN.—Dividends of 8 per cent will be paid by the three biggest German shipping companies plying to America, the Hapag, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-Süd-Amerika lines, for 1928, as for 1927, a fact which goes to show that the year has been more successful for German shipping companies than was anticipated.

The outstanding event of the year has been the launching of the two 48,000-ton liners, the *Bremen* and *Europa*, for the North German Lloyd. Both vessels are to be ready to go into commission in spring.

Co-operative Plan Rejected

The sudden appearance of these two ships is causing uneasiness in the Hamburg America Line, a company which has apparently become distrustful of the ability of its 21,000-ton ships of the *Ballin* class to compete with the *Leviathan* luxury ships that will henceforth ply on this route. Although the four new ships of the *Bremen* type have proved very remunerative, overtures have been made to the North German Lloyd by the Hapag for a resumption of the co-operative scheme that for a time was organized for the two great German companies. The Hapag has even gone so far as to suggest that the North German Lloyd should hand over one of the two new liners to the Hapag. This suggestion has been rejected by the North German Lloyd, and it is understood that negotiations have been, at any rate for the time being, definitely broken off.

The 25,000,000 marks new capital unexpectedly placed at the disposal of the North German Lloyd by a United States consortium last November, has given that concern a still further advantage and has enabled it to meet the needs of the Shipping Company on a level with that of the Hapag. Both concerns are looking forward to the payment of the moneys granted them by the United States in compensation for the shipping, piers and other property confiscated during the war.

Merchant Traffic Reviewed

The reorganization of Germany's mercantile traffic with other countries has been still further developed and all overseas lines have now resumed their old routes. The German lines have resumed business relations with British and other foreign shipping companies with whom they were formerly associated. They declare that they have met with a most cheerful attitude of co-operation on the part of all concerned.

The progress made by German shipping is revealed by the statistics from Germany's chief ports. Hamburg and Bremen have the same tonnage entering and leaving Hamburg between Oct. 1, 1927 and Sept. 30, 1928, averaged 3,600,000 tons a month as compared with 2,400,000 tons a month in the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

One German port, however, has a tale of woe to tell. Stettin, which before the war had a flourishing mercantile trade three times as great as that of Danzig (6,400,000 tons, as against 2,100,000 tons) has in recent years steadily sunk while the trade of Danzig has gone ahead. The result is that the tonnage entering and leaving the port of Danzig is now twice as great as that entering and leaving Stettin.

Van Sweringens in New Proposal Push Merger Plans Into the Open

Plan New Rail Move

To Petition I. C. C. for Permission to Acquire Roads in East for Development

NEW YORK.—Bringing into the open the entire consolidation question in so far as it affects Eastern railroads, the Van Sweringens interests of Cleveland and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have decided to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit them to acquire, although not by actual merger, several railroads which they hold are essential to the development of the Van Sweringens and the Baltimore & Ohio interests.

The Van Sweringens seek to obtain permission for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to take over the Nickel Plate, the Pere Marquette, the Erie, the Hocking Valley, the Virginian and the Lackawanna, this being in effect a renewal of their merger proposal of several years ago, but with the Lackawanna and the Virginian included this time.

The Baltimore & Ohio seeks to acquire the Reading and the Jersey Central, a request in line with this carrier's long-held views that it must have a direct route into New York over its own rails, and in addition thereto, the Washburn, the Ann Arbor and, singularly enough, the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway, which railroad officials have always maintained was strictly an adjunct of the Ford Motor Company, since Henry Ford bought it, modernized it and showed that it could be operated successfully.

Regarded as Strategic Move

The move by the Van Sweringens in railroad circles, as a strategic move to bring the New York Central into the open so that it will be obliged to take sides with one or another of the contending forces in the eastern merger case. Thus far it has endeavored to maintain an impartial position because of the friendly attitude which it has maintained toward the Van Sweringens and, in a general way, toward the Baltimore & Ohio. As to the Pennsylvania, the New York Central regards that line as its principal adversary and has watched the latter's moves closely.

The Baltimore & Ohio would gain entrance to New York by taking over the Reading and the Jersey Central. It already shares with the New York Central a controlling interest in the former, and through that controls the Jersey Central, which is a subsidiary of the Reading. The New York Central has never evidenced so friendly an attitude toward the Baltimore & Ohio as to agree publicly to relinquish its interest in the Reading to permit of control by the Baltimore & Ohio. There are parts of the Reading system, in the coal fields of northern Pennsylvania, which New York Central always has asserted it should have in the event of a general unification of eastern lines.

The addition of the Washburn and the short Ann Arbor road with its car ferries across Lake Michigan, to Baltimore & Ohio, would mark an expansion of the merger plans of this road, giving it western connections which, it is obvious, would be extremely advantageous from a traffic sense and would enable it to compete much more effectively

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Czechoslovakian Teachers' Chorus Heard in Boston

Singers Chosen in Sectional Contests Appear in First of American Concerts

Nearly 60 Czechoslovakian teachers, banded into the Prague Teachers' Chorus, made their initial appearance in the United States at a concert in Boston, from where they will travel as far west as Omaha and as far south as Havana, Cuba. Frank G. Allen, newly-inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, greeted the visitors in his first official welcome since taking office.

Although without other than vocal portfolio the coming of the singing teachers assumed many of the aspects of a good will visit of the youngest republic in the world to the oldest, according to Henry Stupka, president of the chorus, which ranks among the best known in Europe. He explained that the Czechoslovakian Government had helped obtain the release of the 60 teachers from the group from their scholastic duties that they might travel.

Although but one or two of the group speak English, Governor Allen was treated with an almost perfect fluency in the language of the chorus of the "Star-Spangled Banner" which made the gubernatorial chamber of the historic State House ring.

Method Dolezal, conductor of the chorus, declared that group appeared revolutionizing the art of singing without an accompaniment. A most rigid discipline is maintained within the chorus, he said, and selection for the group is made through annual singing contests of practically national scope. The chorus in other years, he said, has toured almost every country in Europe.

Already 30 concerts have been arranged for the Czechoslovakians, including stops in New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas, Texas, and "Aytons Beach, Fla.

ROAD AND RAIL UNITE TO PUSH FRANCE AHEAD

Extensive Improvements Are Foreshadowed in Poincaré Reform Program

FISCAL SYSTEM IS TO BE RECAST

Housing Law to Be Applied and Provision Made for Insurance Against Unemployment

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—It is time to undertake great reforms in France of an administrative, economic and fiscal character and effect ameliorations in the social realm, if Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, is logically to follow up his success in financial re-establishment. His position is unquestionably undermined, and unless he adopts an extensive program of reforms it is unlikely that he will hold secure the necessary following. Happily, it is announced that the ministers are preparing far-reaching schemes, and when Parliament meets again next week a systematic plan will be presented.

All the ministers have been asked to prepare reports indicating changes which might be realized in their departments. Chiefly, however, Pierre Foret, Minister of Public Works, has brought up to date documents, elaborated by André Tardieu. They call for railroad and highway improvements which will link up locomotive and automobile communications. A start has already been made, and railway companies have seen the necessity for providing motorcar services. This method will now be carried further. Moreover, there will be a further electrification of trains and the continuous brake system will be extended.

Small Incomes Exempted

The budget for several years has been shaped quickly, and though M. Poincaré has balanced it and caused it to be passed promptly, its basis has remained unchanged. Now it will be drawn up for the present session, thus giving the deputies nine to 10 months in which to study it. The whole fiscal system will be recast. Taxation will be redistributed. Smaller incomes will be exempted generally, and the 1930 budget will show a marked difference from its predecessors. At the same time, the methods of collection will be tightened.

Vast administrative changes are adumbrated. The housing law will be more actively applied, the new rent bill will be passed, also social laws intended to protect the small investor who has been badly hurt by the recent banking collapse, and provision for insurance against unemployment will be brought in. Much has been heard, too, of colonial schemes, but the texts are not yet prepared.

Greater Paris Planned

Generally, it is claimed that the Government will become a "government of realizations" and will endeavor to bring the post-war legislative and administrative machinery into harmony with post-war conditions. The tendency is toward decentralization and the affirmation of the importance of economic considerations over political considerations. France is a rich country, and it is to hold its place in the modern world it should be better equipped. The countryside should have the benefit of electricity. Rivers and waterfalls should be harnessed to provide motive forces.

A greater Paris has become a necessity. But M. Poincaré is choosing from the multitudinous suggestions those which are most urgent and immediately realizable.

Slovaks Stirred by Tuka Arrest

Capture of Agitator Further Strain on Racial Relations in New Republic

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia.—Much indignation has been occasioned throughout Slovakia by the arrest here of Dr. Bela Tuka, a prominent leader of the Slovak Clerical Party. Dr. Tuka was a pre-war professor of the Hungarian University here, and since the war has been active in the above party, especially for Slovak autonomy, as shown by articles in the party organ "Slovak," which he edited.

Recently expelled from Czechoslovakia, semi-official sources declare he is now chargeable with high treason for engaging in secret relations with unfriendly foreign states.

The Slovak leader, Father Hlinka, is intervening in government circles at Prague on behalf of Dr. Tuka. The incident unfortunately is unlikely to improve the present strained relations between the Czech and Slovak parts of the Republic.

CAPTAIN LUNDBORG A WITNESS

STOCKHOLM.—Capt. Einar Lundborg, who rescued General Nobile, is to be a witness in Rome before the committee of inquiry specially called by Benito Mussolini on the Italian catastrophe.

PACT MOBILIZES MORAL FORCES, BORAH DECLARES

Reed Drops Filibuster Plan—Russia Proposes Immediate Use of Treaty

WASHINGTON—Meeting a barrage of questions as to what the Kellogg Treaty to renounce war will actually accomplish, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, its leading champion in the Senate, declared that "60 nations have backed it by the moral force of their people."

"The greatest factor in international affairs today is the moral force of the masses of the people, and this is an attempt to organize those forces."

The attacks made upon the treaty were largely repetitions and Mr. Borah was kept busy repeating, "But that does not affect the treaty."

One of the gravest menaces to early action by the Senate was removed when James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, dropped his demand that the Vane case be taken up first as a matter of high privilege. Mr. Reed decided to permit the Vane case to hold over but announced that he would have it called up before this session ends.

Reed Not to Filibuster

The Senator from Missouri will speak against the treaty, but will not filibuster according to his present decision.

There are many speeches to be made by senators who want to be put on record, but the opinion is that the pact will be ratified within a week, although there is said to be a growing sentiment in favor of such accompanying interpretation as that proposed by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Borah in concluding his appeal on behalf of the pact said: "We have different views as to how to accom-

plish peace, as to how to advance it, but I take it that all of us are in favor of the ultimate objective and as all the nations have practically endorsed this treaty, I trust the Senate of the United States, without any unnecessary delay, will advise the world that it is satisfactory to the people of this country," he declared.

Being questioned as to whether the treaty would hamper the United States in ordering troops to enter a foreign country as it did when Pershing was sent into Mexico, Mr. Borah refused to say what would be done in any specific instance, preferring to confine himself to what he conceived to be "the general principles which will be applied to the facts and circumstances as they arise from time to time."

"In other words," he said "when a question arises as to whether we are applying the principles of self-defense, the Senate of the United States will be the one to pass upon it and we will be perfectly safe."

Soviet Seeks Early Application

Reference was made in the course of debate to the Soviet's acceptance of the pact with a refusal to accept British reservations. The Soviet Union Information Bureau here has released the cabled text of the Soviet Government's offer to Poland, announced early in the week at Moscow, to make the pact immediately effective as between the Soviet Union, Poland and Lithuania.

It is pointed out that, although the Government has called attention to the fact that the pact did not provide for disarmament, it has adhered to it. However, since the slowness of the nations in ratifying does not promise an early application of its provisions, Russia proposes that the Soviet Union and Poland speedily put them into practical effect between themselves.

Each state is making its own interpretations. Mr. Reed of Missouri pointed out, some of them stating that their attitude was given with the understanding that it did not modify obligations to the League of Nations.

Mr. Borah merely repeated that the notes made no change in the treaty, which remains as it was written. "The great value of the treaty," he declared, "is the willingness of all governments to carry out its purposes."

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, declared that there was nothing in the treaty but which the United States had always contended for—settlement of all controversies by peaceful methods.

Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, defending his resolution that the House endorse the Kellogg pact, declared that he believed that the House of Representatives has the right and the duty to express its opinions on important international policies.

LIGHT BEAM TO COUNT WORLD FAIR VISITORS

WASHINGTON (P)—A device perfected at the Bureau of Standards to record by means of an interrupted beam of light the exact number of visitors who will inspect the American Government exhibits is to be installed at the Spanish World Fair at Seville next summer.

The automatic counter will be placed at a point where those who enter the American exhibit will pass in single file. A tiny beam of light shining across the aisle will be interrupted successively as the visitors pass and the number of interruptions will be automatically counted by the electrical attachments.

ONLY CURB FOR GAS IS TO STOP ALL WARFARE

World Convention Sees Root and Branch Measures as Alone Effective

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN—On the second day of the international convention against poison gas warfare here, Dr. Sasek of Czechoslovakia proposed that "the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty" organizer of this conference—should send the President-elect of the United States, Herbert Hoover, a memorandum requesting him to call a conference at Washington, at which the use of poison gas by armies should be forbidden. An American delegate to Geneva, declared in 1925 that President Coolidge contemplated organizing such a conference. Dr. Sasek said, and he thought it would be profitable if the new President took up this plan of his predecessor. Thus to the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact would be added a convention that provided nations fail to maintain peace, they at least abstain from poisoning one another, Dr. Sasek added.

Such a pledge, signed by all nations, was most necessary, Dr. Sasek explained, because, as matters stand today, there is scarcely anything to prevent poison gas warfare, since sound juridical restrictions are lacking. Article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles forbids Germany to manufacture poison gas for warfare, though Germany's disarmament halted before the doors of the chemical industry. But did the allied nations who signed this treaty accept the fundamental idea underlying this article? he asked, and immediately replied, it seemed not. This article, he stated, would never come into effect practically under present circumstances. Article 172, demanding that Germany should surrender the production secrets of poison gas, had been without avail.

Nations Reluctant to Act

The Washington convention, which, in article five turned against poison gas warfare, was not ratified by France, while England evaded this specific point in its legislation, and not a single nation followed the invitation to join this convention. The protocol of Geneva was ratified only by France, Venezuela, Liberia, Italy, Soviet Russia and Austria. Nobody knew where the pre-war embargo on poison gas warfare was still in effect. The law of nations, therefore, shows great gaps in this question, Dr. Sasek concluded, and the terms must be revised in the light of present-day developments. Chemical warfare against soldiers as well as the civilian population must be radically forbidden, and therefore his suggestion was to ask Mr. Hoover to take the matter in hand.

Dr. William MacCartney, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, declared that since products used in warfare as poison-gas are also needed for peaceful purposes, it was impossible to forbid their manufacture, and therefore the only real method of attacking chemical warfare is to attack all forms of warfare. He added that it was necessary to fight against the "war spirit" and to work unceasingly for the abolition of the causes which generate it in all its forms.

The motive power required for the abolition of chemical warfare, or any other form of warfare, however, would not be generated merely by arousing fear, and it is for those who know a more excellent way to enable others to come to know it also, he added. But, he also pointed out, it is obvious that while present conditions continued and the majority of chemists and engineers on whom, after all, the chemical industry depends for its existence, adhere to their present views, it would not be possible to persuade them to exert their power to prevent chemical warfare.

Moreover, he declared that, judging from the present attitude of the governments, they had no intention of abandoning what they regard as a very useful weapon and that even if they signed, and possibly ratified,

a convention, they may continue to maintain establishments devoted to the preparation of chemical warfare.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the present convention, said that the people of the world should know along which lines the study of warfare was developing. These should not remain a secret of the General Staff. It does not suffice, however, to depict the horrors of future warfare.

JUGOSLAV KING RECEIVES TWO PARTY LEADERS

Demand for Change in Constitution Causes Disappointment

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The uncompromising declaration of Dr. Matcekh and Svetozar Prebitchevitch in favor of a fundamental change in the constitution of the country has caused considerable disappointment here. Their journey to Belgrade had given rise to much optimism and visitors who in the past six months had been upholding the rigorous boycott of Serbia by the Croats were given an enthusiastic reception upon arrival at the station.

Dr. Matcekh was almost immediately received by the King and Mr. Prebitchevitch a few hours later. For months they have been definitely declaring that the Croat nation is its own sole sovereign and the people the supreme arbiters of their fate, and it was even overtly alleged that the crown was implicated in the shooting of Raditch last summer.

Today, however, they quietly appeared before the King, who received them courteously. As a concession to their feeling the King's invitation to come to Belgrade was issued direct from the palace, not through the newly-appointed military governor of Croatia, Colonel Maximovitch, whom the Croats refuse to recognize. In accepting the summons, Dr. Matcekh and Mr. Prebitchevitch complained of the method of sending the invitation, as it involved the Skupshchina, which the Croats regard as an illegal body. But in order not to cause the impression that the Croats were unwilling to work for a reconciliation they consented to appear. In an interview they stated categorically that the only solution of the crisis would be complete decentralization of autonomy for the provinces.

Dr. Matcekh left Belgrade almost immediately and Mr. Prebitchevitch remained a short while with his family, which lives here. The expectation is that there will be no immediate reconciliation, and that the old combination of Serbian politicians will continue to govern.

NEW MEXICAN PARTY PLANS CONVENTION

MEXICO CITY (P)—The organizing committee of the National Revolutionary Party has announced that a party convention will be held in

DAIRY RESEARCHERS ELECT

STORRS, Conn. (P)—Prof. George C. White, dean of the division of agriculture, and head of a dairy husbandry at Connecticut Agricultural College, was re-elected president of the American Dairy Science Association on Friday. Prior to his election two years ago, Professor White held the position of secretary.

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DEMOCRATS NEAR FINISH, SAYS TEXAN

Mr. Box Declares Change in Controlling Forces of His Party Essential

WASHINGTON (P)—John C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas, newly appointed Democratic whip in the House, declared in a letter just made public that the Democratic Party would disappear if the situation and forces which nominated Governor Smith and controlled his campaign, continue to dominate the party. The letter was addressed to Governor Roosevelt of New York, who had congratulated Box on his re-election and suggested the party should maintain a strong national organization, adopt a constructive program and continue an active campaign.

"The situation culminating in the nomination of Governor Smith and Secretary Hoover, and the election of the latter, was a calamity," said Mr. Box. "If the situation and forces which nominated Governor Smith and controlled the campaign continue to dominate the party, Texas and the entire South will cease to be Democratic. The East will not be controlled, the West will be permanently estranged, and the party will break up, some of its voters going to the Republican Party, others remaining with the organization, and others becoming independents."

NEW ENGLAND TO HOLD FARM TARIFF MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—A mass meeting of New England farmers, at which ways and means of increasing the tariff on farm products will be discussed, has been called for this city on Jan. 14.

The announcement was made by G. C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, after a conference with various agricultural leaders. Representatives of agricultural organizations, with a membership of 75,000, are to be invited.

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Sittings Made at Your Home or at

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Opposite Symphony Hall

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MERGER QUESTION FORCED INTO OPEN BY VAN SWERINGENS

(Continued from Page 1)

against the other strong eastern lines.

In the case of the Van Sweringens, the petition is regarded in transportation circles as merely a revival of their early ambition to control a number of Eastern lines which interconnect at one point or another and which interchange traffic, although their actual dependency upon each other has been questioned at hearings on the merger situation.

If the Van Sweringens obtain the roads which are mentioned in the petition which they expect to make to the Commerce Commission, they would have two outlets at New York, one at Newport News and another across Hampton Roads at Norfolk, as the Erie and the Lackawanna both have tidewater terminals at New York, while the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Virginian have their eastern termini on Hampton Roads, the former at Newport News and the latter at Norfolk.

By including the Lackawanna in their plan, they bring the New York Central into the case in a direct way. For the Central has regarded the Lackawanna as a suitable addition to its own system in order to provide additional traffic for its rapidly growing eastbound business.

While the Pennsylvania Railroad originally opposed this entire project, and the tentative allocation of smaller railways to the trunk lines, it has since acquired a controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley through purchase of stock held in the road by L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson, for \$63,000,000.

By thus acquiring an additional outlet to New York the Pennsylvania is in a stronger position and its attitude toward the present plan has not been made public.

SILVERSMITH-JEWELRY CONSOLIDATION ON WAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The tendency toward consolidations of large manufacturing and distributing concerns has

reached the silversmith and jewelry trades, and negotiations are on for the merging of the Gorham Company, internationally known silversmiths, and Black, Starr & Frost, one of the leading Fifth Avenue jewelry houses.

"The Gorham Company was incorporated in 1863, with general offices in Providence, R. I. It had, however, been in business since 1831. The company makes sterling and silver plated ware, statuary, architectural bronze and church vessels. The firm of Black, Starr & Frost started in 1810, when Isaac Marquand and Erasmus Barton opened a jewelry shop at 166 Broadway. From this small beginning the firm developed until Black, Starr & Frost, successor to the original firm, became one of the world's leading jewelry houses."

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Consider the advantage of a savings account. We offer safety—availability—good return. Can you do better at this time?

Interest begins Jan. 10

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The Largest Assortment—The Greatest Variety—The Most Important Values in Our History

If you have bought in previous H. & D. Furniture Sales we need only say that this is the greatest event of all. If you have not, mere type cannot convey to you its importance . . . the sensational nature of the values . . . the exceptionally high quality of every piece of furniture offered. Remember that all of this furniture was made to meet our quality standards . . . of finest selected woods . . . by some of the biggest makers in America. It is GOOD furniture . . . durable . . . pleasing in design and finish . . . the kind you'd be proud to have in your own home. Best of all, every item is priced at the lowest price in at least six months for furniture of this quality.

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HOOVER'S WORLD POLICY READ IN TOUR SPEECHES

Interdependence Is Keynote
—Present Plans Call for
Caribbean Trip

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH — The effects of Herbert Hoover's mission and of the policies he enunciated during his course reach far beyond the Western Hemisphere; they are world-wide. The President-elect addressed Latin America, but the tenets of international relations he proclaimed apply to the nations of the earth.

They are rooted in the basic precept of his private and public philosophy—peace and co-operation between individuals as well as peoples. This ideal he stressed in a score of practical suggestions that would facilitate its realization. His proposal to the Brazilian Supreme Court that legal agencies rather than diplomatic deal with economic issues is an example.

It typifies also the incisive utilitarian thought of the President-elect. To him peace is not merely a beautiful vision; it is a practical problem to be solved with every resource at his command.

Forecast of Foreign Policy
The chancellor of Europe and Asia may read in Mr. Hoover's Latin-American speeches a forecast of United States foreign policy for the next few years.

In more than a score of public addresses he proclaimed in simple language the American creed as he maintains it exists; that the United States is neither imperialistic nor seeking territory; that commercial and financial relations do not mean political interference; that the charge that the United States is materialistic is based on ignorance or a refusal to understand its true impulses.

Time and again the President-elect stressed the thought that material progress is only a means to an end, an agent of greater comfort, wider diffusion of knowledge, happier and more alert people with time and impulse for such things as art, literature, learning.

Moreover, prosperity, Mr. Hoover declared, cannot be realized by one nation at the expense of others. It is only by the development of Latin America—and the rest of the world—that the high standards of the United States can be maintained, he believes. Such a philosophy means peace not only with Latin America but with the entire world.

Startling Liberalism
"We do not care how much you buy from other countries," Mr. Hoover told Latin America, "for the more you buy from them the more we will be able to sell them."

Such economic liberalism was startling to Latin America and may be equally enlightening to the rest of the world. The next President's international experience, his understanding of world economics, his liberalism—humanity—a vital part of his heritage as a Quaker—all impel his whole private and public philosophy toward peace, a tendency his Latin-American tour dramatically revealed.

As a result of Mr. Hoover's visits it is extremely likely that the next few years will see executives of the southern republics make similar journeys to the United States.

This it can be stated would be highly gratifying to Mr. Hoover and wholly in accord with a cardinal tenet of his view that leaders and peoples should intermingle to the end that personal contacts and fuller appreciation may develop.

Has Covered 18,000 Miles
The President-elect has traveled 18,220 miles during his tour beginning Nov. 19 at Palo Alto, Calif., and ending at Washington, Jan. 6.

He visited 10 countries and received the delegation of another, Bolivia.

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New Cars Better Than Ever Shown at New York Opening

More Beautiful, Faster, More Dependable—
300 Models Seen—Foreigners Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The motor car of 1929—a bit more beautiful, a trifle faster and a shade more dependable than any previous descendants of the horseless carriage—has just made its debut at the twenty-ninth annual New York Automobile Show.

From the laboratory and the proving ground, the factory and the test highway, have come the year's developments which serve to raise the automobile of the moment to a peak slightly higher than it has attained before. In past years the automobile show often has drawn its curtain upon sweeping and drastic changes. This year it offers a group of refinements to motor cars already engineered to a higher degree of excellence.

More than 300 motor cars and chassis, the products of 46 manufacturers, are included in the exhibits on three floors of the Grand Central Palace, where the show is being held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The exhibitors have displays, while the show equipment section has 56 exhibitors. There also are three taxicab exhibits.

Foreign Cars on Display
This year, for the first time, foreign makes of cars are included in the New York automotive premiere.

Five European manufacturers are represented in the show. The international aspect of the motor car exhibit is augmented by the program for the entertainment of 102 representatives of 37 foreign governments, who have been delegated officially to attend.

One of the most unusual mechanical changes disclosed this year is that of a manufacturer who offers the purchaser his choice of either a six-cylinder or eight-cylinder in the same chassis. It is not a case of having two different models. It is the same car, furnished with either motor the buyer prefers.

Bodies, following the most recent note of the leading custom designers, show a marked increase in symmetry. This is mainly procured through the introduction of the airplane "air-foil" curve of the fenders and the raising of the hoods to give more unity of line between bonnet and top.

Colors, which were gay last year, have not lessened in number, but it is apparent that improvements in the handling of lacquer finishes have given a new softness and richness to the exteriors. In even the less expensive makes, the combinations of two tones or two different colors indicate artistic as well as technical improvement.

The host of secondary mechanical improvements, which add length of service, comfort and dependability to the newest motorcars include com-

bined air and fluid hydraulic shock absorbers, vacuum controlled chassis lubrication, and new types of air cleaners and gasoline filters.

Rubber mountings for motors and ball-bearing spring shackles are found in use on an increasing range of motorcars. Superchargers, designed to increase the intake of gasoline beyond the normal vacuum of the motor, are found on some of the medium priced jobs.

Driving Control Made Easier
The constant tendency to make driving "mistake proof" is exemplified in two new devices which confront the driver of the new models. One is a finger-tip control system which ingeniously places the control of the starter, horn and light in the same button atop the steering post. The other is an inter-controlled choke, which when pulled out for starting automatically sets the throttle at the right position.

Increased power is offered both in new models and in many of the improved designs. In some instances this increase has been attained by the simple expedient of reducing the size of combustion chambers to provide a higher compression ratio. This development has been made possible by the chemists who have developed non-detonating fuels.

Numerous changes in valve and cam-shaft designs have added to the power of standard makes of motors.

Ignition, apparently, has also drawn attention of the engineers during the past year. The show discloses that there is a tendency to use larger batteries. There is a noticeable trend toward the use of smaller spark plugs because they are more efficient and more easily cooled. One maker has adopted metric thread plugs for this reason while another has placed two plugs in each cylinder of the motor to insure better firing of the mixture.

Many New Accessories
Accessory exhibits disclose numerous devices to add to the comfort and convenience of motoring, together with a wide variety of "gadgets" and "dingbats" to delight the mechanically inclined automobile owner.

Radiator caps that look and are almost as flat as the engine hood, internal fittings, such as vanity cases, rear-view mirrors and clocks, et cetera, are found finished in non-tarnishing chromium. Windshield cleaners, which in some cases clear the whole shield and others electrically heated so as to be effective in sleet; jacks for lifting the heaviest cars with a finger-tip touch; heaters operated by hot air from the engine or by steam generated by exhaust heat and by vapor, are among the new things shown.

Vacuum cleaners that remove the last vestige of dust from tufted upholstery; radiator protecting shut-

ters in which the vanes are vertical, in keeping with the modern style, are also among the new offerings. There are such novelties and freeze testers and remove doubt regarding the protection afforded by antifreeze mixtures; shock absorbers for the front seats in two-door coaches; and easily applied equipment that permits quick adjustment of the seats, forward and backward.

Ford Holds Its Own Show
The automobile show will continue for a week, ending on Jan. 12. The different days of the show have been set aside as "Outdoor Sports and Golfers Day," "International Day," "Army and Navy Day," "Theatrical and Engineers Day," "Theatrical Day," and "Municipal Day." The annual banquet of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will be held during the show. Factory and dealers' organizations from all parts of the United States will hold dinners and meetings.

Among the organizations whose meetings will be held here coincident with the show are the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Motor and Equipment Association, the Auto Electric Association, the American Automobile Association, and the Rubber Association of America. The International Trade Conference, sponsored by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, will be held during the show period.

The Ford Motor Company will not participate in the Automobile Show but will hold its private show at the same time in its building at 170 Broadway. Three new models which have been added to the Ford line will be shown, together with an exhibit of Ford service and repair methods.

Ecuador Reports Indian Uprising
Threat of Serious Siege at Rio Bamba Is Checked by Government Troops

QUAYQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Rio Bamba, 150 miles from the coast, was threatened with a serious siege when 5000 Indians mutinied and threatened the city, according to reports received here.

Government troops, in a light skirmish with the Indians, killed one and wounded one. The Government ordered the Indians to disperse, but reports from Rio Bamba did not indicate that the Indians had heeded the order.

The uprising was reported to have been the result of friction with Ecuadorian army officers engaged in topographical work.

Rio Bamba, of approximately 20,000 population, is the capital of the Province of Chimborazo, and it lies 150 miles northeast of Guayaquil, on the main line to Quito. It is an overnight stopover on the rail journey from the coast to Quito.

SURVEY GUIDES CHOICE OF WORK BY GRADUATES

Project Intended to Avoid
Overcrowding in Field
of Natural Science

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A survey of the field of natural science to determine the branches which offer the best opportunities to college graduates has just been completed by Dr. Ching-Ju Ho of Teachers College, Columbia University. The survey involved a personal study by Dr. Ho of about 10,000 American natural scientists.

The project is intended to discourage overcrowding of professions and occupations by providing information on opportunities in various branches of work, and was said by experts to constitute one of the most significant current activities in the vocational field. It grew out of a recommendation made by Dr. Harry D. Kilson of Teachers College two years ago when he declared that low pay in the professions is the result of overcrowding. Dr. Kilson was supported in this view by Prof. Harold F. Clark, also of Teachers College.

Other Studies to Follow
Survey of the field of natural science will be followed by studies of occupations in other professions, it was said.

In his report on the opportunities in the field of natural science, Dr. Ho found that practical science, as a whole, offers much better chance for advancement than do other branches. The best opportunities at the present time are found in chemistry, he said, while engineering ranks second as a profession which offers extensive possibilities to its members.

Animal biology and plant biology offer less opportunity than chemistry and engineering, but they are better than mathematics, geology and astronomy, the report said.

Chemistry Heads List
Natural scientists who specialize in new fields have better chances for success, Dr. Ho said, while those who choose mathematics and astronomy must prepare longer and work harder to attain prominence in their fields.

Mr. Ho's survey says that chemistry has the largest number of adherents, with 18 per cent of all natural scientists; engineering comes second; animal biology, 10 per cent; plant biology, 8 per cent; agriculture, geology and physics, 7 per cent; mathematics, 5 per cent, and astronomy and bacteriology close the list with 1 per cent each.

Fifty-three per cent of natural scientists were found to be engaged in teaching, although in certain fields, such as agriculture, the proportion does not hold.

He found that college education is a notable prerequisite to entering upon a career in natural science and

that in the highly specialized fields a doctor's degree is almost essential. Government work offers the best opportunities for natural scientists outside of teaching, the report said. Business offers ample work to certain classes and museums and observatories supply work for many in the fields of animal biology and astronomy.

More Apartments Empty in New York
Increase 1.13 Per Cent in 1928, It Is Shown in Tenement House Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The number of vacant apartments in New York City during 1928 increased by 1.13 per cent over those of 1927, and last month there were 18,699 more vacancies in all the boroughs than in December, 1927, according to a report just made public by William F. Deegan, tenement house commissioner. The rate of vacancies for 1928 was 7.76 as compared with 6.63 for 1927, the figures showed.

Apartment vacancies in the five boroughs totaled 102,158 in December, 1927, in the Bronx 2337, in Brooklyn 5693, in Queens 2122 and in Richmond 49, according to the report.

The entire number of new law apartments in New York City is shown by the report to be 770,154; old law 545,903, making a total of 1,316,057.

In Manhattan there were 8498 more vacancies last month than in December, 1927, in the Bronx 2337, in Brooklyn 5693, in Queens 2122 and in Richmond 49, according to the report.

The first deficiency bill was received from the committee by the House.

The Senate Campaign Funds Committee was told that William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, was not able to appear and the time was extended for his appearance.

With Congress Day by Day
House has finished general debate on the War Department appropriation bill.

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Soviet Russia Asks Rumania to Join Pact Plan

Move Regarded as Result of
American Intimations to
Moscow Government

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST — Soviet Russia's proposal for immediate tripartite ratification of the Kellogg anti-war pact by Soviet Russia, Poland and Rumania, which the Soviet Union suggested to Rumania through the intermediary of the Polish Government, is believed locally to be the result of the recent United States intimations to the Soviets that no financial credits will be received from the United States until the Soviets prove that they have no hostile intentions toward western Europe and Poland and Rumania particularly.

The press freely refers to the Kellogg Pact, backed by the United States' economic position and pacific intentions as a real instrument for the consolidation of world peace, citing the Soviets' present action as an example.

G. Mironescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, informed Poland that any move toward assuring peace will be warmly welcomed, and that Rumania is ready to examine the Russian proposal in conjunction with Poland.

Government circles state that the Polish communication had not an "official character."

The press declares that should negotiations ensue, an agreement is not expected for a considerable time owing to the well-known procrastination of Soviet diplomacy.

DIAMOND DIGGERS' DEMANDS DENOUNCED
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, (AP)—The situation in the diamond fields of Namaqualand is approaching a crisis. An army of unemployed diggers announce that they will meet to receive the government's reply to their demands for removal of restrictions in favor of the state monopoly or for work in the diggings at £1 a day for all unemployed.

The diggers have said that if the government does not grant their demands, they will rush the diggings. General Hertzog, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has denounced the demands as exorbitant.

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RADIO

The Listener Speaks

THURSDAY evening was the final occasion of the simultaneous broadcasting of two of the most popular programs of the season—the Seiberling Singers' 30 minutes and the Sonora Hour. During the latter concert it was announced that beginning on Thursday, Jan. 10, this program will commence half an hour later through an ocean-to-ocean hookup of 45 Columbia System stations. Thus it will follow immediately after the Seiberling group's own transcontinental broadcast. In the coming Sonora program Marie Sundelius will be the featured artist. Last Thursday this Sonora Hour was divided between Caroline Lazari, contralto with Metropolitan, Chicago and Buenos Ayres operatic associations and the Russian operatic baritone, Ivan Ivanoff. Mme. Lazari's sonorous voice and perfect enunciation before the microphone made her number, "Calm as the Night," by Bohn, and Handel's famous "Largo" from "Xerxes" really convincing. Her interpretation of Landon Ronald's lovely, "Down in the Forest," however, seemed rather to lack the fiery element which is usually suggested.

Mr. Ivanoff's most interesting contribution to the concert was a really Russian interpretation of the "Song of the Volga Boatman" in which he instilled a thrilling feeling of its real character. "Alvarez Lapartida," with all its Latin softness, proved his versatility, another instance of which was shown in a typical Rossini number from the Barber of Seville, "Largo al Facciotto."

Following the Sonora custom, the program included numbers to suit every taste. These were contributed by the Mayfair Salon Orchestra, the Picadors Dance Orchestra and the Sonora Trio. The latter group offered Vincent Youman's rousing new song from "Rainbow," "One Girl," in a manner which softened the thrilling effect of the song as heard in its place in this Laureate Stallings play. This softness was extremely advantageous, however, in "Dreaming Time," the most popular of Lily Strickland's "Creole Song Cycle."

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James Melton, who has made popular Columbia records, also contributed songs. Other interesting offerings Thursday which preface something worth while this week were the Forhan Song Shop period which is devoted exclusively to the presentation of quite new popular numbers by their composers. In this program Mabel Wayne, the composer of "Ramona," introduced a new waltz entitled "Cradle of Love." In the Hoover sentinels program, Jessica Dragonette, whose voice has won her such outstanding radio prominence, was guest artist. Following the Sonora Hour on the Columbia Chain came another of the interesting weekly musical episodes in the life of great musicians. The incident chosen this time was George Bizet's visit to Seville prior to the composition of "Carmen." All the artists in the Sonora Hour are recording for that company which is following the example set by the Columbia Phonograph Company in making an ally of the radio in general efforts to develop greater musical interest.

Program Notes

AN UNUSUAL vocal arrangement of Cesar Cui's "Oriente," prepared especially for the Seiberling Singers by Frank Black, will be broadcast by that group over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC on Thursday night, Jan. 10, at 9, eastern standard time.

Schubert's "Serenade" is the vocal solo for "Seiberling's Own" tenor, James Melton, on this date, and an original arrangement of the famous Irish ballad, "Come Back to Erin," will be played by the singing violin, Ohman and Arden, the keyboard athletes of the Seiberling programs, present a fidgety version of "On the Banks of the Wabash," and the program closes with the customary signature, "Perfect Day," by Carrie Jacobs-Bond.

Stations associated with the NBC for this program are WEA, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WWJ, KSD, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WPA, KPRC, WOAI, KOA, WTMJ, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, KGO, KGW, KOMO, KFI, KHQ, KSTP and KYW.

An addition to its coast-to-coast system of associated stations was announced by the National Broadcasting Company when WRVA, Richmond, Va., signed a contract to radio-cast NBC network programs exclusively. The 1000-watt Virginia transmitter, which is owned by the Larus and Brother Company, began its affiliation on an exclusive basis on New Year's Day with the transmission of the University of California-Georgia Tech football game from the Bowl of Roses in Pasadena.

William B. Bell will tell listeners how, with his big schooner "Elena," he won the cup offered by the King of Spain last summer and of his reception by the King at Santander, the summer capital of Spain. His talk will be broadcast through WJZ on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 7, eastern standard time.

Plans are being completed between the Paramount-Express station KNX, Hollywood, and station JOAK, Japan, for radio-casting a program featuring prominent Paramount motion picture stars, some time in the near future. The Japanese station reports that the powerful KNX transmitter reaches the land of cherry blossoms with astounding clarity and volume, and that a retransmission will be easily accomplished.

Norman Rockwell, famous character illustrator, will lend the beauty of plain women in a declaration of faith in feminine charm when he makes his first bow to the radio world through the NBC during the Lehn & Fink Serenade on Thursday

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evening, Jan. 10, at 8, eastern standard time, which is 7, central standard time.

In addition to Mr. Rockwell, the Serenade will present a musical offering featuring Jack Shilkret's novel orchestra, instrumental soloists and a male quartet.

The Serenade will be broadcast through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WOAI, WLW, WJR, KTW, KWK, KVOO, KPRC and WREN.

The Forhan Song Shop announces a schedule of the following well-known song writers as guest artists on its programs from Jan. 10 to March 7, inclusive, for its regular Thursday night feature over WEA and associated NBC stations:

Jan. 10.....Tierney and McCarthy
Jan. 17.....Spier and Corder
Jan. 24.....Monaco and Leslie
Jan. 31.....Jimmie Hanley
Feb. 7.....Charlie Tobias
Feb. 14.....Jimmy McHugh
Feb. 21.....Harry Woods
March 7.....Jesse Greer

Music by old Italian writers will be presented by Milady's Musicians during the program through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 9, eastern standard time, or 8, central standard time. The artists associated with this production are Erva Giles, soprano, and Hans Barth, harpsichordist.

The program:
Sonata a Tre.....Corelli
Prelude.....Corelli
Tempo di Gavotta
Non Posso Disperare.....Deluca
Soprano solo, Erva Giles
Giga.....Corelli
Corrente.....Corelli
Cancion, Cancion Tue Zogile
Soprano solo, Erva Giles
Sonata a Tre.....Corelli
Prelude.....Corelli
Allemanda
Giga.....Corelli

This program will be broadcast through WJZ, WHAM, KDKA, KWK, and WREN.

Works of modern composers will greet the weekly audience of the Iso-Vis Entertainers, featuring orchestra and tenor, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10. The program will be broadcast from the Chicago studios of the NBC from 10:30 to 11, central standard time.

The modern ballad, "I Love You Truly," will be heard in full orchestral form. "In a Little Spanish Town" features four violins, while "Dolly Dimples" and "A Jazz Holiday" calls for all instrumentalists. The Iso-Vis tenor offers "Bye and Bye" and "Lawrie!"

Stations radio-casting this program include WGN, WTMJ, WOC, WOW, WDAF, KSD and KSTP.

Delibes' "March" and "Procession of Bacchus" from his pastoral ballet, "Sylvia," will open the Maxwell House concert which will be radio-cast through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 9:30, eastern standard time, or 8:30, central standard time. The orchestra is under the baton of Rosario Bourdon.

The program:
March and Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia".....Delibes
Palk Just Fals (fox trot)
Vision of Salome.....Lampe
Navarraise, from "Le Cid".....Massenet
High Co on the hill.....Tops
Dance of the Demons.....Ryberg
Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses
Marche Lorraine.....Ganne

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MISS BERTHA BRAINARD

THIS is the time of reviews of the things done and left undone, and radio presentations are not found wanting in either characteristic. With reviews from the masculine staffs of the chain radio-casters, now on the table, the opinion of one of the leading women program directors as to what has gone and what is coming is of particular interest.

Bertha Brainard, eastern program director of the NBC has prepared a review and preview. Her statement, in part, follows:

Before looking ahead a year it is best to glance back over the accomplishments of 1928. There have been many.

Reporting of outstanding news events was developed more during 1928 than during any previous year. The arrival of the adventurous crew of the Bremen and the historic voyage of the Graf Zeppelin resulted in radio-casts of the most thrilling and interesting kind. The biggest news event of 1928, the selection of a national Chief Executive, was covered from beginning to end.

The conventions of both big parties went on the air, the speeches of the major candidates were carried, millions and listeners were the first to know the name of the President-elect of the United States. Radio, as usual, was in the grandstand for the World Series games and the big intercollegiate football battles.

In the established realm of radio-casting, tremendous strides were taken. The presentation, the program which is planned to give variety and balanced entertainment, has been improved until listeners have what is virtually a revue on the air. Drama, too, has advanced as the directors and producers developed special technique for this type of program. Constant experimentation has resulted in a quality for musical concerts not even dreamed of several years ago.

The coming year will see further development of the news handling. Probably one of the biggest events of the year will be the inauguration of President-elect Herbert Hoover in Washington, March 4. Already plans are being made to handle this in a manner never before equaled.

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improvement in the tone and quality of symphonies heard on the air can be expected.

New soloists may be expected, too, for out of the thousands of vocal and instrumental artists given radio auditions in the NBC Studios every month, new and excellent talent is sure to be found.

Radio was a stunt eight years ago. Four years ago it was something that was attracting millions of people because there always was a certain sameness when the dials were turned. During 1928, radio-casting firmly established itself as an institution and the coming year will doubtlessly see the development of radio as an art.

TRAINING CHILDREN FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—A democracy can obtain the right sort of public service only when its electorate is trained to recognize a good candidate when it sees one and has the proper machinery for expression of its choice. Norman Angell told the United Parents' Association in the third of a series of lectures on parental problems in relation to education, just given here.

Robert E. Simon, formerly president of the association, in introducing the need for training children to assume responsibilities of office holding and urged especially that, with the growth of a leisure class in the United States, children should grow up prepared to take over unpaid or poorly paid public service. Mr. Angell recommended the commission form of government with the concentration of responsibility on a small, picked group and the electorate watching results.

BIG SETTLEMENT PLAN FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—In an effort to promote land settlement on a large scale, the British Columbia Government is about to place great areas of agricultural land on the market at attractive prices, instead of holding them for high figures, as was

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the policy of the former government. This new policy is designed to dovetail with the government's program of British immigration.

The government will open for sale some 8000 acres of land reclaimed from a lake at Sumas, east of Vancouver. This will be marketed with drastic reductions in the reclamation charges against it to create an important dairy center. In the Okanagan Valley, the government will sell at new low prices all the land in its great irrigation area around the town of Oliver. The province will have to write off large sums spent in making land ready for agriculture, but the government believes this will be more than offset by the value of the new settlement.

New Philanthropy Fund Established

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Provides One for \$2,500,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—A \$2,500,000 endowment fund to aid five New York Philanthropies has just been established by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial.

Establishment of the fund was the last act of the memorial before its merger with the Rockefeller Foundation, according to the announcement. The new benefaction will be known as the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund. It will be used to aid the Salvation Army, the Henry Street Settlement, the Charity Organization Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the United Hospital Fund.

The charities will receive the income of the fund for the first 10 years of the trust. After the 10-year period the trustees of the fund are empowered to pay the principal to the beneficiaries at a rate not in excess of \$125,000 a year.

The fund will be administered by the distribution committee of the Community Trust, which contains members named by the senior judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the presidents of the association of the bar of the City of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

DOG ISLAND RESERVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEACE RIVER, Alta.—The latest "national park" area to be set aside as a public playground is Dog Island, according to an order contained in a recent issue of the Canadian Gazette. Dog Island will be reserved for public recreational and park purposes for all time. It is situated in Lesser Slave Lake in the Peace River district.

CHICAGO TOWER WEIGHTY

CHICAGO—Weight of the Chicago Tower, the new 75-story skyscraper to be erected here, will be approximately 626,000 tons, according to estimates made for Walter W. Ahlslager, the architect.

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Peiping Remains Student Center for All of China

Tsing Hua College Settling Down to Regular Course of Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING (Peking)—Although this city is no longer the capital of China, it will retain its position as the student center of the Nation, according to a decision made recently by the Nanking Government. The nine official universities of China, which have attracted thousands of students from all parts of the country, have now resumed work after a delay of several weeks due to financial uncertainties.

After a period of unrest following the Nationalist occupation of Peiping, the students of Tsing Hua college, gift of the United States to China through remission of the Boxer indemnity, are also settling down now to regular study. Tsing Hua has an assured monthly income, so that its administration can plan for the future with confidence.

Emphasis should be laid upon the study of actual conditions in China with a view to leading the students

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. William W. Ashe, Los Angeles, Calif.
Edith L. de Melendez, Mexico City, Mexico.
C. J. Melendez, Mexico City, Mexico.
Mrs. N. S. Hanna, Evanston, Ill.
Gunter Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.
Barbara Marston, Newton Centre, Mass.
Alice Hyrd, Teal, Va.
Police Leeds, Brookline, Mass.
Polly Sweet, Newton, Mass.
Abbie Dewing, Cambridge, Mass.
Barbara A. Burditt, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
E. Starns, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Barbara Howes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Constance Hoague, Brookline, Mass.
Eleanor Connelley, Brookline, Mass.
Miss J. W. Weeks, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Miss M. P. Nichols, Boston, Mass.
Cecile T. Harvey, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Elizabeth Stephenson, Brookline, Mass.
Hazel M. Pitts, North Reading, Mass.

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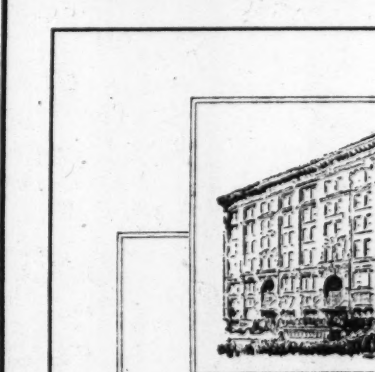
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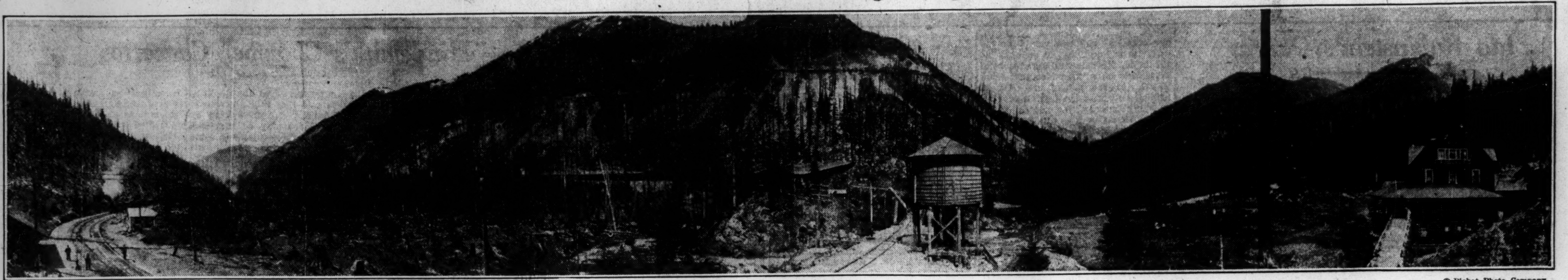


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NEW TAKES STEP TO PUT AIR MAIL ON SOUND BASIS

Carrying Costs Too Heavy—House Surprised at Amount of Deficit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Postmaster-General has taken the first step to put the air mail service on a business basis. Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has summoned executives of air mail companies whose contracts finished their first two years on Jan. 1 into conference with the purpose of revising and scaling down federal grants.

Many companies are making "excessive" profits, according to Mr. New. He said that the Government is not to be a taxpayer in indirect subsidies runs between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000 a year.

Likened to Subsidy

Mr. New's statement came as something of a shock to members of the House Appropriations Committee, where he appeared to ask for an additional \$5,000,000 deficiency appropriation.

Incidentally, the present federal expenditure of \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 on air mail over and above the returns in postage is considerably larger than the direct subsidy paid

out by many European countries for their aerial services.

"The people of this country are not cognizant of the fact that these routes are operated at such a loss," said William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana. "Clearly the air mail service is not on a business basis now," said Daniel R. Anthony (R.), from Kansas, chairman of the committee. "The opinion around this committee table is that the service should be placed on a business basis and that it should at least pay the expense of operating."

Mr. Glover said that much mail now carried by air might go as well by train and that constant pressure is exerted on the Post Office Department by Representatives, Senators, and Chambers of Commerce to increase the service, although present lines are operating at a heavy loss.

Great Expansion Forecast

He forecast a great extension of the service in 1929 and said the sentiment of Congress favored such extension.

Mr. Glover took exception to the remark of L. J. Dickinson (R.), of Iowa, that the people would "vote against the air mail" if they appreciated that the service cost the Government \$1 for every 50 cents of return.

"There is not a member of Congress or of the Senate who is not knocking at the door of the Postmaster-General to have routes put into operation," Mr. Glover said. "There is not a Chamber of Commerce that is not making the same demand. You have no idea how the air mail is being advertised. There is not a paper in the community that is not carrying editorials about it."

BEER MEN ACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—A reduction in the price of beer sold by the Government to beer parlors for re-sale to the public, an increased number of beer parlor licenses, sale of bottled beer in beer parlors as well as in Government liquor stores, and removal of present restrictions on the signs displayed by beer parlors, will be urged under the beer men's program. These interests hope that the newly-elected Legislature will be prepared to open up the whole liquor law of the Province, which has been subject to incessant change since the commencement of the present system.

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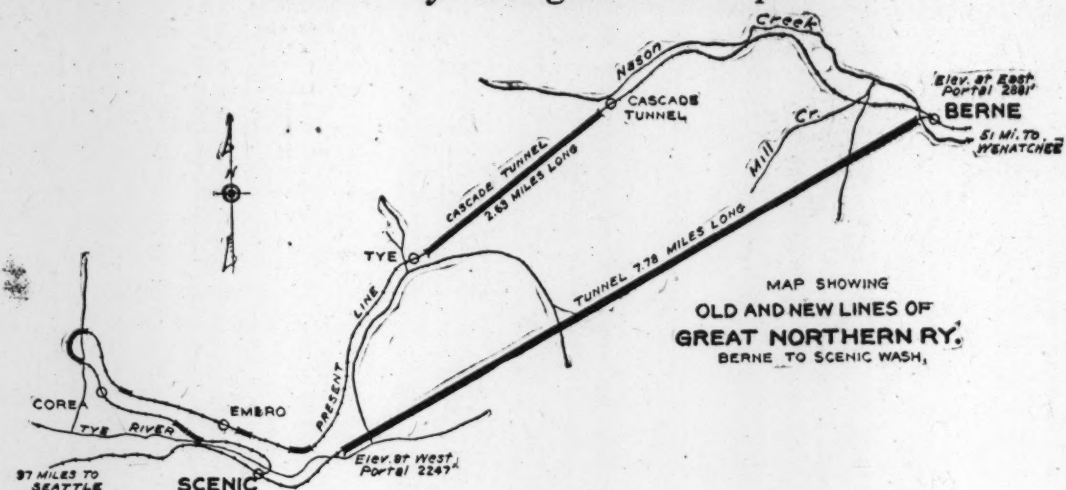
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How They Straightened Loops



Great Northern Railroad Drives 8-Mile Bore Through Solid Rock

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, minor factors in building this tunnel. The prime reason was to get rid of the snow that hampers operation of the road, and had its origin 30 years ago as an integral part of the plans of its builder, James J. Hill.

Cascades the Final Barrier

From the western end of the wheatlands of North Dakota there rises one string of mountains after another. The last of the 18 ranges which the Great Northern, as well as other lines cross, is the Cascade range, rising directly east of the shores of Puget Sound to a varying height of 7000 to 14,000 feet.

Because of its proximity to the warm moist winds of the Japanese current blowing inland through the Straits of Juan de Fuca it acts as a condenser of moisture. Accordingly the rainfall varies in the Puget Sound region from 35 to 150 inches during the year and the snowfall at the 3000-4000-foot level sometimes reaches 100 feet during a single season.

At Stevens Pass heavy wooden snowsheds resting on concrete piling were built over the track on the western slope, which cost about \$150 per lineal foot and about a quarter as much to maintain each year. At the present time there are over six miles of these expensive sheds and often a single rock or snowslide will destroy a \$1,000,000 section in a few minutes. Due to extreme curvature and grade conditions there are four short tunnels in the present line, all of which will be eliminated. Electrification of the present Cascade Tunnel was accomplished in 1909. This eliminated the suffocating smoke which was driven by the prevailing west winds back into the tunnel, ahead of the east-bound slow moving trains coming up grade. This was the first section of main line to be electrified in the United States.

With millions of dollars being spent each year maintaining the old line, the Great Northern decided to push the construction of a tunnel under Stevens Pass with a maximum elevation at the west portal of under 2300 feet. In 1925 surveying parties laid out a route under the pass 41,130 feet long, with a total rise west to east, of 500 feet, on a 1.5 per cent grade, beginning on the west slope at Scenic at 2380 feet elevation and ending at Berne at about 2850 feet elevation on the east slope.

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In the summer of 1926 contracts were let to A. Guthrie & Co., of St. Paul, and plans were prepared at once to organize the most perfect drilling machine ever brought together, and which, once under way, would not stop until the last rock was broken down. In order to make haste drilling operations were started at Scenic, Berne, and by means of a 600-foot shaft drilled down to the level of the main tunnel from Mill Creek, a point in the mountains about two miles from the east portal, two additional faces were opened to the battering of drills and powder.

From the west portal toward the Mill Creek shaft, a pioneer or duplicate and parallel tunnel about eight by nine feet in size was drilled first. Then at 1500 foot intervals, cross cuts were made to the line of the main tunnel, thus giving 15 or 20 working faces instead of two, as in the case of other historic tunnels of former days. This parallel tunnel was used for ventilation, power and drainage, which saved much time in the main bore that ordinarily would be required to move light, air, water, and signal lines, and acted as an emergency tunnel in case of a sudden inflow of water or slide.

Model City for Workers

Complete electrically lighted, heated and serviced model cities with sewer, water, sidewalks high above ground, and streets, were built at Berne, Scenic and Mill Creek to house the workmen. Separate new bungalows were built to care for workmen with families, and even a modern electrically heated and lighted school was built at Scenic, to care for the workmen's children.

Operations through the tunnel will be a part of the 96 miles which will be electrified between Index and Wenatchee, over the summit. It will be of the alternating current type, the locomotives being combined substation and motor. Electricity comes from the power house at 110,000 volts and is stepped down to 11,000 volts by automatic transformers every 10 miles along the line. The current is changed to 600

volts direct current on the engine, thus eliminating all expensive substations and their attendant crew. Regenerative braking will put back power into the line and reverse the power house meter while the train is going down hill, thus effecting a saving of about 25 per cent in power costs.

Four Sets of Brothers
Constitute Army Squad

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "brother squad" of "B" Troop, 11th Cavalry, stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., has attracted the attention of the War Department, where officers say the combination of four sets of brothers constituting the entire personnel of a squad is unprecedented.

The four sets of brothers are: Lee and Alcide Carsons of Cambridge, Mass.; Reuben and Norman Drielsch of Los Angeles, Robert and Stanley Sante of Hazleton, Pa., and William and Floyd Cruzan of Ellsworth, Kan. All are serving their first enlistment in the army.

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Flower Show of National Scope Scheduled for Boston in March

Massachusetts Horticultural Society Plans Extensive Program as Part of Its Centenary Observances in the Spring

A great centennial flower exhibit of nation-wide interest is proposed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as a part of its centenary observances in March. With this in view, it has taken over the entire Mechanics Building in Boston and announces \$20,000 in prizes by the society, other horticultural societies, the Garden Clubs of America and similar organizations.

It is a clue to the importance of the event that exhibits will be entered from all over the United States, and that the most eminent men and women now growing flowers, fruits and vegetables, both as amateurs and as professionals, will be represented on the competitive lists.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in its century of history has occupied three homes. In 1829 a little company of Boston men was holding occasional meetings in the downtown district to consider the formation of a horticultural society; after a time Faneuil Hall became inadequate and a Horticultural Hall was erected in School Street in 1845, at a cost of 40,000. The early membership of the society was made up of men prominent in the business affairs of the city and who were also interested in gardens and gardening, and the growing of fruits.

The School Street Hall was outgrown soon and a second Horticultural Hall was erected in Tremont Street. It cost \$240,000 and was adorned with tremendous granite statues representing Ceres, Pomona and Flora. For 35 years the society maintained its business in this hall and then the necessity for quarters the size of the present building arose. The society has been active in

promoting every phase of horticulture. Many who visit Horticultural Hall at exhibition times do not realize the multiple activities carried on under its roof. Visitors are always welcome on the upper floor where there is the largest horticultural library in the United States and one of the most complete in the world. The library is open daily to the public except on Sundays and

holidays, although only members of the society may draw books. The offices of Horticulture, the paper of the Society are on the library floor and are the natural center of the horticultural activities of eastern Massachusetts.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn was the first president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the present president, Albert C. Burrage of Beverly, owner of one of the greatest private collections of orchids in the world, is now serving his ninth term in office.

For those to whom the annual spring exhibition of the society has been an event only equaled in this part of the Atlantic seaboard by the grand autumn exhibition, the taking of Mechanics Building for the centennial exhibition will intimate the tremendous increase anticipated in the size and magnificence of the exhibits.

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Music News of the World

Ida Rubinstein's Dances

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

THE season of art patrons continues. After Mme. Beriza we have Mme. Ida Rubinstein. This magnificent patroness, to whom musicians owe such generous interventions and interesting enterprises, has just taken possession of the Opera in order to give us a series of dance performances in which nothing has been spared to obtain a note of great luxury and sumptuousness. All the decorative part of these productions is extremely successful. It has been entrusted to a proved artist, the Russian painter Benois, who has already given us so many remarkable achievements. The choreography, entrusted to Mme. Nijinska, is much less aggressive than usual. She permits us to admire a very well composed but still insufficiently disciplined company of dancers.

The only mistake of the organizer in having imprudently given herself in each of the ballets, a part that she is really incapable of taking. Mme. Rubinstein, who, in the "Martyr of Saint Sebastian," gave us unforgettable plastic productions, made the greatest mistake in considering herself a classical dancer and thus showing herself to the astonished public.

Bach via Honegger
Always anxious to prove herself up-to-date, Mme. Ida Rubinstein, who, in spite of everything, is a little behindhand in the contemporary artistic movement, thought it her duty to bring back upon the bills the names of certain musicians who, for some time, passed as the appointed representatives of advanced guard aesthetics. Thus she has had Schubert and Liszt orchestrated by Darius Milhaud, who has shown himself unequal to his task. She also commissioned from Stravinsky a ballet which he dedicated to the Muse of Tchaikovsky and which dumfounded its hearers by its banality and inadequacy.

She was rather more fortunate with an orchestration of Bach that she had had done by Honegger. The author of "King David" made rather an interesting experiment which consisted in giving the ancient Cantor the benefit of all the progress achieved in orchestration in 1928. The result was excellent. Executed in the Bach style, with the same frankness and good humor, this orchestration does not betray any of the author's thought. It places it on the contrary in the full light of day and makes it pre-eminently fitted to the choreographical ideal to which it has been submitted here in a ballet entitled "The Marriage of Psyche and Love."

Ravel's "Bolero"

But the gem of the collection was the "Bolero" of Maurice Ravel. Here, the success was complete. In a long Spanish dress, Mme. Ida Rubinstein could impersonate quite a possible Iberian dancer and Ravel's score is a brilliant tour de force. Ravel seems to have wished to make a sport of difficult. He shows us a melodic phrase, simple in its supple windings, of Iberian accents, without rhythmic or harmonic novelty, a beautiful theme of choreographic folklore such as arises from between

the paving stones of Barcelona, Seville and Cadiz. This theme is repeated without modification nearly 20 times. Twenty times the orchestra performs a single da capo.

But, each time, the instrumental arrangement is changed. The timbre of the phrase is thus revised unceasingly and this way of changing the color gives the performance a variety and richness that defy all description. The whole ingenuity of

our classical rhetoric would be incapable of making us accept 20 rhythmic, melodic and contrapuntal variations on a theme of this kind. Ravel has the means not only of arousing right to the end an ever-increasing interest by repeating his theme 20 times like the motif of a frieze, demanding from the magic of color alone 20 changes of lighting which lead us, astonished, from one end to the other of this musical paradox. Never before has the dexterity of the author of so many exquisite works been so brilliantly proved. For having brought out this little marvel, Mme. Ida Rubinstein has a right to all the gratitude of musicians.



From a Drawing by Violet Oakley
American Violinist Who Has Recently Toured Europe.

Ysit and Adam

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

PERHAPS the best function of any educational institution devoted to art is that of keeping its students amused while they do the rest by teaching themselves. And happily it can be said that schools and academies now exercise this office far more successfully than they did a generation ago. The student is less often shepherd along the path of mechanical obedience and is even encouraged to think and experiment for himself. Samuel Butler complained that at South Kensington and Heatherley's he "learned to study but not to paint," and forthwith advised students: "Don't learn to do, but learn in doing." This maxim gives the clue to an excellent test of those public performances by students which are so prevalent at this season of the year and which also sometimes reduce the critic to wondering if it is the teacher, rather than the pupil, who is incapable of learning anything.

When the Academy of Choreographic Art announced three special matinees of "Ballets for the Repertory Theater," one's interest was at once aroused by the choice of composers—Bach, Beethoven, Respighi, Stravinsky, Liszt, Scriabin, Debussy, Ravel, Arthur Bliss and rather

surprisingly Richard, son of Giles Farnaby, the sixteenth-century Cornish composer. There was also a "Peter Pan" Suite by William Alwyn and some music composed in the modes of Ancient Egypt by Elsie Hamilton.

Although the musician is the last to want the composer to become a servant of the ballet-master, he knows that, as a writer on modern music has put it, "in proportion as music and dancing abandon the isolation imposed by classicism, the more they tend to meet each other on a common ground." The modern ballet is a synthesis and it is less to train students for the stage of Taglioni and Vestris, where the musician and the designer were of about the same importance as the dancer or the dresser. Unlike many schools of dancing, the Academy of Choreographic Art (of which it may be said, the writer previously knew little or nothing) proved by its performance that it pays no such homages to tip Van Winkle. The scenic diversissements and a group of rhythmic studies were distinctly above the average and avoided those aesthetic eccentricities which in school performances are so usual that we have grown positively to expect them.

The most ambitious item was the last successful. Too long and big in scale for the accompaniment of a single voice and harp, "The Scorpions of Ysit" was a capitulation to the artistically obvious—one felt tempted to ask in the Egyptian goddess's name: Why is it? But if there was no particular wherefore for this why, it must be remembered that in learning by doing the failure is more often profitable than the success. Ninette De Valois uses the choreographic alphabet with charm and skill even if what she says is not always strikingly individual. One would have been interested to see her pupils' adventures in a territory which is at present the almost exclusive possession of Massine, Balanchin and Mme. Nijinska. For the rest, choreographers seem mostly to exist by taking in each other's steps.

"Adam's Opera" would be invidious to single out for criticism any of those who contributed to a pleasurable afternoon, but no doubt all would join the writer in admiring the exceptionally beautiful arm movements of Ursula Moreton.

"Adam's Opera," described on the program as a play with music by Clemence Dane and Richard Addison, is really neither a play nor an opera, but bits of both. One cannot imagine what the critic with a passion for labels will call it—perhaps an Oplaza? This diversity is further complicated by a courageous alchemical treatment of the Sleeping Beauty. In Miss Dane's version Beauty is awakened by the kiss of Adam, who has two friends, Tom Fiddler, a lover of Beauty, and Tom Tiddler, a lover of money and its power. In the second act Adam has got out on a mysterious journey from which he returns rather worried and the worse for wear; and little wonder, for his pocket holds signed treaties which break down all barriers between the nations. Because he does not at once fly to Beauty's arms she gets out broken-hearted. Tom Fiddler then for his own purposes stirs up the populace, who object to being benefited by idealists. Beauty, furious because her son, Love, has been taken from her, casts the first stone at Adam.

Finally, we see Tom Tiddler sitting on Adam's throne, with the result that everybody, including Beauty,

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CLOSED SUNDAYS

How the Guitar Has Won Back Its Ancient Dignity

By JOSE SUBIRA

FERTILE in new musical ideas which cleared the way for the definite appearance of accompanied monody, the sixteenth century had, besides its religious, a secular expression which inspired a rich literature for the lute. This literature was scattered through Italy, Germany, France, The Netherlands, England and Poland. Between the years 1535 and 1576, Spain produced a series of books with musical pieces for the "vihuela" written in numbers. The "vihuela" was an instrument resembling a guitar but similar to the lute in the arrangement of its strings. Milan, Narvaez, Mudarra, Valdeerrano, Pisador, Fuenllana, Venegas de Henestrosa y Daza, authors of these works, bequeathed us "villancicos" (a kind of carol) "diferencias" (variations) romances, fantasias, dance airs, songs, etc., with accompaniments in chords or chords in arpeggio. Amongst these composers were professional musicians, distinguished gentlemen and worthy clergymen. Some were from Valencia and Andalusia, others from Castile or Leon.

Among those who have dealt lately with this particular expression of the Iberian musical character are the Spaniard, Señor Torner, an Englishman, Mr. Trend, and a Frenchman, Laurence, who said: "The 'vihuela' between 1535 and 1576 gave birth to one of the richest instrumental literatures in the Occident." It was the Conde de Morphy, who led the way in this study and who revealed some of these gems in a posthumous work published in 1902.

Rise of the Guitar

When the "vihuela," which was the aristocratic instrument par excellence, fell into disuse after its rapidly gained ascendancy, its musical literature was also soon forgotten mainly because it was written in numbers which were in the nature of a sealed and inaccessible book to later generations. It was the guitar which now won the enthusiasm of musicians and maintained its hold upon them throughout the seventeenth century, not only in Spain but in France, England and Austria. In the eighteenth century we find

goes fast asleep again for another few hundred years. In one corner of the stage, undisturbed by and oblivious to all that happens, a coroneo figure and three personages whom the Old Vic audience recognized at once without consulting their programs, play the game of the "Animal Grab" which later degenerates into "Animal Grab" for votes. Nobody—a jester—the censorious Mrs. Grundy, the Man in the Street, who knows everything but "has no inside knowledge of anything," two hawking newshoys, a soldier, a sailor, a clerk, a shop girl and other delegates of everyday life strut the stage of "Adam's Opera."

Excellent Dialogue

Neither the composer nor the producer knew what to make of Miss Dane's text, which includes some excellent dialogue and several very charming lyrics. Their treatment showed no intellectual or artistic grip of a big and difficult subject. The composer uses nursery tunes pleasantly enough, but however unsophisticated thinker, tailor, soldier, sailor and the rest may appear, the nursery atmosphere evoked by these tunes seemed quite irrelevant to the grim meaning which Miss Dane has read into the old fairy tale. Had such a chance been offered to Holst we might have had an English pendant to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Golden Cockerel," in which King Dodon goes to sleep with such astonishing results.

John Laurie, Adele Dixon and Marie Lohr played well, but "Adam's Opera" needs a cast of singers who can act, not actors who cannot sing. It is because neither the music, production nor performance of Miss Dane's work does it justice that one criticizes with regret that which one would much rather praise as coming from such an admirable and enterprising institution as the Old Vic.

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THE HOME FORUM

Fairy Tales of an Academician

CHARLES PERRAULT was a lawyer, an architect, a poet and an essayist. He superintended the royal building operations of Louis XVI, he ordered the business affairs of the French Academy, he initiated a Battle of Books that raged for years in both France and England; but if it had not been for his versions of "Cinderella," "Bluebeard," "Puss in Boots," and other children's stories, his name would have had small chance of being remembered among the throng of glittering personalities that clustered around le Roi Soleil.

As a boy Perrault, who was born in 1628, was allowed an unusually liberal education for his time, partly because he demanded it, partly because his father was a surprisingly progressive man. At college Perrault asked his teacher so many questions and disagreed so persistently with their answers that they shed no tears when he departed without leave, taking with him one devoted satellite. The two last, tastering the delights of vagabondage, drew up a scheme of education for themselves and to their great astonishment were permitted to carry it out.

The same impatience with formal education showed itself in the later career of Charles Perrault. Andrew Lang in an introduction to Perrault's "Tales" calls him a born irregular. "He was a truant from school, a deserter of the Bar, an architect without professional training, a man of letters by inclination, a rebel against the tyranny of the classics, and immortal by a kind of accident."

This accidental fame he won after he had finished what no doubt he considered his chief work. He had caught the attention of the mighty Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV, and had held several positions under him. During that association, while he supervised some of the most important works, he suggested the peristyle of the Louvre, made designs for Gobelin tapestry, secured the admission of the children of Paris to the gardens of the Tuileries, invented a balling machine for the use of the French Academy, originated the famous salons for new members of that illustrious body, and wrote a panegyric of his own times called "Le Siècle de Louis le Grand." He was a born dramatist and estimated his own contemporaries more highly than the ancients, declaring that if Homer had lived in the time of Louis XIV he would have been a greater poet. Thus he called down upon himself the wrath of the classicists and roused the Battle of Books, which he probably thought was his greatest claim to distinction.

The displeasure of Colbert, which Perrault finally incurred, was due to other reasons and had a more lasting effect. He ventured to differ with Colbert once or twice, he rashly picked out a wife without consulting the arbitrary Minister of

Finance, and he found it advisable to give up public life for letters. In 1691 he published anonymously the first of his tales for children, "The Patience of Griselda." After that others came singly, and in 1697 they were collected under the title "Contes de ma mère l'Oye." On this little book rests the abiding fame of Charles Perrault. It is the "Tales of my Mother Goose" alone that reminds the child-loving world that Charles Perrault has had a three-hundredth anniversary.

Of course, Perrault did not invent his children's tales. They are as old as story-telling, one of the oldest of arts. They had been told to children by mothers and nurses for countless generations. A part of the folklore of many nations, they had been adorned and pruned, heightened and expurgated there, until they had reached an oral form that thrilled the children of royalty and peasantry alike. What remained for Perrault to do was to take the most delightful version that he could find and perpetuate it on paper. Thus he wrote the story of Cinderella, the most essentially popular of all the story forms in the world; thus he wrote down "Red Riding-Hood," "Hop o' My Thumb," "Toads and Diamonds," and other tales.

Perrault did not invent even this delightful exercise of writing down folk tales. Fifteen years before his first venture in story-telling appeared, Mme. de Sévigné wrote to one of her friends that the whole court was much enamoured of fairy tales. Three or four other writers preceded Perrault in rendering nursery legends into literary form. Because the reign of Louis XIV was a supremely artificial age, simplicity became fashionable. Anything naive and rustic was fascinating by contrast. Those who found it amusing to masquerade as painted and powdered shepherds and shepherdesses found it also amusing to read or listen to fairy tales. As a diversion for fabled tastes the fashion flourished a long time, almost to the days of the Revolution. Perrault's work is better remembered than that of his fellow narrators because he was wise enough and childlike enough at heart to tell his stories straightforwardly, as they were told by the common people, and added his comments rather than in one of literary romanticism. He was fortunate, too, in picking out the most enduring and lovable of tales.

The title that he chose had also a popular origin. It comes from an old French proverb to the effect that an incredible yarn "belongs to the time when Queen Bertha spun," and Queen Bertha herself, part history, part legend, was known as "goose-footed Bertha" or "the Goose-Queen." Old editions of Perrault's tales bore a picture of Mère l'Oye spinning and surrounded by a crowd of children to whom she is telling stories.

New Englanders have a tradition that Mother Goose belongs to them. They believe that she was Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Vergoose, or Goose, and that she lived in Boston where she now dwells in Newington Street; that she recited jingles to her little grandchild until her son-in-law Thomas Fleet, a printer, made a book of them. He called it "Songs of the Nursery." One Mother Goose Melodist for Children, printed by T. Fleet at his Printing House, Pudding Lane, Price 2 coppers. It bore on the title-page a picture of a goose with wide open mouth.

There was such a book, but it was not printed until some twenty years after the appearance of Perrault's "Contes." The two books are not the same. The Boston book is made up of rhymes, Perrault's of stories. Both are inherited from different forms of folk-story. The story in French might be a neat jest on the part of the Boston printer, a kind of parody, if perchance he ever heard of the Frenchman's book. Both plain Boston printer and the marvelously curious and unworldly Academician were mere transcribers of material that goes back into the shadows of antiquity. The stories are rooted in the memory of people.

Perrault wrote partly to amuse a brilliant and highly cultivated, almost by accident he stumbled upon a subject and a mode of expression that have made him famous. Perhaps he was naturally unconventional, genial and modest, and more genuinely fond of children than others who tried the same subject, he avoided the floridity, the artificial embroidery and super-refinement that would have made his versions as ephemeral as the others. His little book has been the source of countless children's books in a thousand different renderings and guises; the simple plots that he borrowed from the lore of peasant nurses have been elaborated into novels and plays for the adult enjoyment of many nations. Thus his name has lasted three hundred years. W. K. R.

Comrades

You need not say one word to me, as up the hill we go,
(Night-time, white-time, all in the whispering snow,
You need not say one word to me, although the whispering trees
Seem strange and old as pagan priests in swaying mysteries.

You need not think one thought of me, as up the hill we go,
(Hill-trail, still-trail, all in the hiding snow);
You need not think one thought of me, although a hare runs by,
And off behind the tumbled cairn we hear a red fox cry.

Oh, good and rare it is to feel, as through the night we go,
(Wild-wise, child-wise, all in the secret snow),
That we are free of heart and foot as hare and fox are free,
And yet that I am glad of you, and you are glad of me!

—FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS, in "Myself and I"

A Sequel to Eden

It has not been retaken—
That lost, lovely garden—
But lest our faith be shaken,
Or a single heart should harden,
April gives an acre
To every least one,
And bids him be partaker
Of warmth and rain and sun.

May shares her planting
Of freshly turned loam,
And for the eyes' enchanting
Arches a blue dome;
June marshals her legions,
Flower, root and stem,
And weaves in barren regions
A leafy diadem.

July, with rhythmic fingers,
Shapes her golden plain;
Leisurely August lingers
Beside her corn and grain;
September and October
Turn the orchards red,
Lest man be oversober
And think of summer, fled;

Then for a little season,
With heaven's wise consent,
Winter states her reason
For yearly banishment:
"Be outcast from your garden
For six months long
That you may hear a pardon
In the first spring song."

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

Winter Idyl

Dawn is just breaking as a sturdy figure clad in glistening black oilskins emerges from the driving mist which sweeps across the eighty-acre field. Dim is his figure, and the sound of his footsteps drowned by the roaring of the wind, yet the keen senses of the five hundred odd South-downs folded on the "hardy purple tops" inform them of his approach. A chorus in deep bass greets him as all rise to their feet and crowd toward the "wattles," watching eagerly while he unlocks the door of the small hut which holds their rations. Taking a sack ready filled with an aromatic scented mixture of cake and corn the shepherd quickly distributes its contents among the troughs that lie to leeward of a dense thicket of blackthorn growing on the adjoining downs.

Two hurdles which form the door of the sheepfold are opened and a jostling, struggling mass of sheep pours out and goes scampering off to breakfast, the still rising wind parting their thick gray wool to disclose the snowy whiteness of the fleece beneath. The rain has now ceased, but great masses of cloud are racing up from the southwest and the shepherd, taking a packet of sandwiches from his basket, walks slowly across the fifty yards or so of turf which lies between the turnip field and the cliff edge.

Speaking to himself, or perhaps to the intelligent looking collie that follows immediately at his heels, "Ah," he mutters, "I reckon 't'd blow a bit yesterday afternoon when the master told 't to bring the sheep up 'ere. Well, says 'e, 'the sheep 'e don't say nothin' about 't, John, but if you think so pitch your fold on the far side of the field near they bushes. There'll be a bit of shelter there. But anyhow a capful o' wind won't hurt 'em," 'e says.

"No, zur, 't's 'ere 't's an ordinary bark, but look at the sky, did ye see the like o' that?"

"All red it were and gold and green as another color," 'e said was 'e, 't's 't'st, or some such furin' name. There warn't enough breeze then to blow a match out, but the waves was roarin' on the beach a couple o' miles away."

The shepherd retraced his steps and, glancing at his closely packed charges in order to make sure that not one was hanging back or being prevented from getting his fair share of the "wet feed," he stood hard at work with crowbar and mallet moving the fold to enclose a few fresh rods of the brightly colored "roofs." Then a gesture barely noticeable, yet the dog took it, and he understood, for stretching himself to the utmost he races toward the now distant sheep, a score or so of whom can be seen crowding together against the hedge of an adjoining field. Others scattered over a wide area have already raised their heads, aware that something is afoot, while numbers more are running eagerly to join the struggling throng.

A deep fold between two of the softly rounded hills offers a sheltered grazing ground and here the shepherd brings his flock to rest. At the farther end where the valley floor grows wider, a small but dense wood of stunted trees clothes the lower slopes. From here, the shepherd fancies, comes the faint but high pitched crow that now and again he hears in the rushing wind. At his feet he and the dog, who has been thrown down to ruminate, and the misty glare to the southward proclaims the approach of noon, he wanders quietly, luncheon in hand, looking for the loveliest of the four wild pheasants for the last month have made this place their home and a lordly carpet of the fallen leaves. A little farther on the swards abruptly end and fall almost sheer to the marsh below. Across these mile-wide levels opening on the sea between lofty chalk cliffs the wind pours in a mighty stream. A number of white specks crossing the distant coast line resolve themselves with astonishing rapidity into six wild swans riding the gale with steady strokes of their powerful wings. Far different is the flight of the smaller bird that now attempts the crossing of that rushing torrent of air. Light as the startled down, the seagull seems to be whisked about at the mercy of every gust, yet with tireless persistence tacking and swooping he regains his course time and time again. During the remaining hours of the short afternoon the storm steadily grows less, and as the shepherd follows his flock across their homeward way, a stiff breeze only greets them as they turn toward the fold.

And now bright flashes from the eastern headland announce the end of day and as the twilight deepens a beam of moving light streams over the still troubled sea to warn and guide. The tempest has passed, the air is fresh and invigorating, swept clear of all impurities by that mighty task; and the shepherd reading the signs is well content.



"Birds Among Fruit Over Running Water." From a Woodcut by Robert Gibbins.

MR. ROBERT GIBBINGS is a prominent figure in a small group of gifted and interesting artists who have struck out in new directions in the domain of woodcut and wood engraving. Their work, generally speaking, is marked by an individual modernism and originality in conception and treatment. Their prints as a rule show a pronounced sense of the decorative and they all may be said to be distinguished by superb craftsmanship.

Mr. Gibbins was a Slade student, but it was while working at the London Central School of Art, under the tuition of Mr. Noel Rooke, that he perfected himself in the technique of woodcut and wood engraving. In his field he has done work which bears the hall mark of perfect artistry. His woodcuts have the enduring merit of original beauty and of conveying quaint and exquisite fancies. He neither seeks nor finds hackneyed subjects, but pursues pathways into strange and unfamiliar vistas.

The poetic sense which is the subject of this print has its origin in an Oriental saying, in which Robert Gibbins found a motif for his own heart. From whatever angle you view the print it commands admiration. The formal composition keeps aloof from a naturalism which would be out of harmony with the lines that inspired it. First of all you notice the graceful white birds already mentioned, but it is the velvet darkness of stems and vegetation, and from them the eye wanders to the cascade falling into the placid stream, and it will next discover the half-hidden beauties of fruit and foliage, the bird aloft on its branch, and the barely discernible flowers in the black foreground. No wonder that this print is much sought after and is hard to find.

Mr. Robert Gibbins has other interests besides woodcuts. Together with some others he inaugurated some years ago "The Golden Cockerel Press," which has given to the world a number of very charming little books. Three or four of his own woodcuts. He is just about to embark upon a long and adventurous voyage to distant isles, far famed for their beauty—and what may we not expect to see when he returns!

Light Comes to John Bunyan

At the age of twenty-five or so he was born again in the following manner. We wish we had space enough—but it may not be—to quote textually and entire a passage which we would put second in Bunyan's contribution to the purest anthology of English prose. Like any other thinker, he was in Bedford, moving about with his push-wheel from one street to another. "I came where there were three or four poor women sitting at a door and talking about the things of God. . . . Their talk was about a new birth, the work of God on their hearts. . . . And me thought they spoke as if joy did make them speak." So there and then, on that unexpected day and at that moment, light and peace came to John Bunyan, English workingman, subject like Jeanne d'Arc to voices.—J. L. GARVIN, in *The Observer* (London).

Vorwärtsblicken

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALLE Menschen haben die Gewohnheit, zurückzublicken. Vergangene Erfahrungen, freudige und traurige, versuchen sich unausweichlich im Gedächtnis festzusetzen und beanspruchen, die Zukunft nach der Vergangenheit zu bemessen.

Paulus, der von den Erinnerungen an seine bitteren Christenverfolgungen so viel zu vergessen hatte, mußte sich wohl eine Lehre daraus gezogen haben. Er sagte: „Mein Bruder, ich schätze mich selbst noch nicht, daß ich's ergriffen habe. Eines aber sage ich: Ich vergesse, was dahinter ist, und strecke mich zu dem, das da vorne ist, und jage—nach dem vor-gestreckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinen, welches vorhält die himmlische Befruchtung in Christo Jesu.“

„Was dahinter ist!“ Wie es doch geneigt ist, sich wie Kletten an uns zu hängen, uns auf unserem Wege zu hindern, unsere Fortschritt zu hemmen! Paulus erkannte, daß nicht Genügend, zurückzublicken, nicht genügt, weil es den Zustand nicht berichtigt würde. Aber Vorwärtstreben—dies bringt uns weiter, nicht denken, daß es morgen mehr Gutes geben werde als heute sondern sich strecken zu dem, was vorne ist, und dahinter lassen, was fälschlich dafür zeugt, daß es eine Zeit oder einen Ort gebe, wo Gott nicht gegenwärtig sei!

Im Verkehr mit unseren Mitmenschen möchte sich die Erinnerung an frühere Erfahrungen uns in künftigen Angelegenheiten als Richtmaß aufrufen. Nehmen wir an, es sei mit einer gewissen Person immer schwer auszukommen gewesen. Blicken wir auf eine solche frühere Erfahrung zurück, wie leicht ist es dann, die zugezogene und zu erwarten, daß der ganze künftige Verkehr mit dieser Person sich ähnlich gestalten werde!

Auch auf Krankheit blickt man zurück. Der sterbliche Glaube stellt seine sogenannten körperlichen Gesetze der Vererbung auf, und die Sterblichen blicken auf das Ringen ihrer Vorfahren mit körperlichen Schwierigkeiten zurück. Der Prophet aber fragt: „Was treibt ihr unter euch im Lande Israel dies Sprichwort und sprecht: 'Die Väter haben Herlinge gegessen, aber den Kindern sind die Zähne davon stumpf geworden?' So wahr als ich lebe, spricht der Herr, Herr, solches Sprichwort soll nicht mehr unter euch gelten in Israel!“. Diese Erklärung sollte den Traum derer brechen helfen, die, wie einst ihre Väter, geistlich schlafen!

Die Sterblichen sind geneigt, ihre Fähigkeit danach zu bemessen, was sie in der Vergangenheit geleistet haben. Wie oft hört man sagen: Ich habe eine solche Arbeit noch nicht getan, und ich glaube nicht, daß ich sie tun kann. Das Zaudern, das solches Zurückblicken hervorruft, kann durch das Verständnis gebrochen werden, daß der wirkliche Mensch Gott widerspiegelt. Wie der Lichtstrahl des Sonnenlicht auf die

Looking Forward

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE habit of looking backward is common to all mankind. Past experiences, whether happy or sad, try to fasten themselves indelibly in memory, and claim to measure the future by the past.

Paul, with so much to forget, with memories of his bitter persecutions of Christians, must have learned his lesson well. He said, "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended: but this one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

"Those things which are behind!" How they tend to cling to us like barnacles, hindering our way, stopping our progress! Paul saw that merely refusing to look back was not enough; for that would not correct the condition. But reaching forth—that is what carries one on; not thinking that more of good is to be gained tomorrow than is present today, but reaching forth to those things which are eternal, leaving behind those things which falsely testify that there was a time or a place where God was not.

In dealing with one's fellow-men, the remembrance of former experiences may try to act as a gauge in subsequent dealings. Suppose a certain person has always been hard to deal with. Looking back at some such previous experience, how easy it is to admit this and to expect all future dealings with this person to be similar.

There is also the looking backward to disease. Mental belief puts forth its so-called material laws of heredity, and mortals look back to their forefathers' struggles with physical problems. But the prophet asks: "What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying, 'The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge?' As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel." This declaration ought to help to break the dream of those who are mortally asleep as were their fathers!

Mortals are inclined to gauge their ability by what they have done in the past. How often one hears it said, I have never done work of that sort, and I do not believe I can do it! The hesitancy which this kind of backward looking creates, can be broken by understanding that the real man reflects God. As the ray of light carries the sunlight to earth, so does God's spiritual child manifest the qualities of God. And spiritual reflection is manifested in the measure that God's ideas are permitted to operate in consciousness.

Resentment! How it may surge through the thought of one looking

back upon some injustice! Past failures! No good ever comes from reviewing these with regret. Lost opportunities! What a sense of loss comes from dwelling upon them in a hopeless attitude!

Looking backward through tears to those who are no longer with us in person is a sad and useless habit. On the road to Emmaus our beloved Master asked the disciples, "What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad?" They believed that Jesus had died; and this was why they failed to recognize the risen Lord when he spoke to them. Mary Baker Eddy had doubtless many difficult experiences to look back upon,—persecutions, injustices, loss of friends, and more. Yet she learned through her study of the Bible that mankind can shake off the fetters of such hampering retrospection. She writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 119): "Many of old went because she stooped down and looked into the sepulchre—looked for the person, instead of the Principle that reveals Christ. The Mary of to-day looks up for Christ, away from the supposedly crucified to the ascended Christ, to the Truth that 'healeth all thy diseases' and gives dominion over all the earth."

There are those who look back to the time which mortal belief says was the prime of life. Fear, limitation, uncertainty, would make them reluctant to look ahead. To them, age and decrepitude are all that seem to be ahead. And regarding others who believe these conditions to be real, also causes them unconsciously to accept and believe this man-made law. Measuring time according to mortal measurements, believing that man can grow old—these false beliefs, rather than the passage of time, are what give rise to the illusion of age.

Christian Science, as revealed by its revelator, Mary Baker Eddy, and given to the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," teaches mankind how scientifically to forget "those things which are behind"; how to reach out spiritually to what is true about God and man in God's likeness. In the Preface to this textbook Mrs. Eddy has written (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Why need anyone, then, look back with either regret or sorrow? Today is here, "big with blessings." All good is ours if we but trust God and look to Him for guidance. Let us be so busy every day recognizing each blessing that there will be no time left for looking backward, except to abandon false beliefs and to thank God for His goodness to us all along the way.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Destiny Bay

There are in all, I should say, thirty square miles of the district called Destiny Bay, but so far from everywhere is it, so little is there of trade there, that except for the gypsies it is the most unfrequented spot in all Ireland. And yet no place in Ireland is so beautiful, no place in Ireland so strange. Northward of us roars the Atlantic to the Pole, now gentle as a lake, as a blue lake at noon, as a violet lake when the evening star comes out, now ruthless and fierce. . . . And south of us the broad belt of bogland, white in summer with the lonely caravan, the white bogflowers, and the gentle sail-trees, from which harps are made; brown bog and black water. . . . About us are high mountains of my great-grandfather, the lawn with the fishpond, and in winter wearing caps of snow that are suitable to their ancientness. Here is our place, Destiny Bay, that low, big granite house, whose foundations date back to when Irish history was but tradition and guesswork. . . .

There it is, the low vast granite house, with the ivied walls, with the slated roofs golden with stone-work, the happy, peaceful house. Here is the old-world garden, the paradise of bees. Here is the formal fancy of my great-grandfather, the lawn with the fishpond, with the yew trees carved into grotesque shapes, a phoenix, a galleon, a knight on horseback, which the men in the fields will insist is Great King Billy. Here roam the peacocks, the peacocks of gaudy color, the white peacocks. . . . Beneath us is Ballyfale, the small village of ten houses. . . . There are also the Glasgow Arms, and the Romney Van, for the gypsies, and Kate MacShane's, for the tinkers. There is the Whaler's Home, for the sailors, where nothing but Gaelic is spoken, and there is the village hotel or caravan-serai, called the Widow McGinty's. Here provisions are also sold: . . . coarse calico for dresses; men's shoes with brass tips; soap; . . . and other rural commodities. The three remaining houses are the bakery, the post-office, and the police barrack.—"Destiny Bay," by DONN BYRNE.

sehen wahr ist. Im Vorwort zu diesem Lehrbuch hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben (S. vii): „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen.“ Wozu dann mit Bedauern oder Kummer zurückblicken? Das Heute ist gegenwärtig, „reich an Segnungen.“ Alles Gute ist unser, wenn wir uns nur auf Gott verlassen und uns an Ihn um Führung wenden. Laßt uns alle Tage mit dem Anerkennen aller Segnungen so beschäftigt sein, daß uns keine Zeit übrigbleibt, zurückzublicken, außer um falsche Annahmen aufzugeben und Gott für Seine Güte gegen uns den ganzen Weg entlang zu danken!

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

A Small House Style Adapted to Climate and Tradition

By MARC N. GOODNOW

THE resident of the eastern United States who has been accustomed to a compact two-story house sometimes finds it difficult when he visits California to grow accustomed to the one-story bungalow type of dwelling, with a rambling plan and, perhaps, several of its rooms on different levels. On first acquaintance it seems to be a waste of good space, entailing an unnecessary number of footsteps.

As he begins to sense the peculiarities of the California climate and its effect on living conditions, however, he discovers ample justification for the house so planned. In fact, he soon realizes that it is only this type of planning that takes full advantage of those outdoor elements that make life in California different from that in other, less-tempered climates—sunlight, blue skies, ocean breezes, semi-tropical growth, the all-year greenery of surrounding gardens, and vistas of sunlit hills and valleys.

With the aid of the architect, the home builder in California has realized the good sense of including much more in his building scheme than merely brick and mortar or plaster and colored tiles. So many qualities of physical beauty that may be enjoyed practically every month of the year, he naturally seeks to incorporate them in his dwelling by means of patios, loggias, garden walls and an openness in the plan itself. One would be dull whose imagination did not respond to the appeal of such factors.

To the world at large this type of house is still known as Spanish, because of its intimate relation both with the architecture of Spain and with the missions of California, founded by the early Spanish padres. And it still retains its principal Spanish characteristics, such as its plastered walls, deep door and window embrasures, its wealth of colorful tiles, low plastered chimneys, open beamed ceilings, and low pitched roof of clay tiles.

Spanish House Adapted

But in the changing years the Spanish house in California has also changed. It has been adapted more intimately to modern living conditions in both planning and design. In many ways it is more pictorial than the original Spanish house: there is more texture and color in the interior and exterior wall surfaces, and more decoration with colored tiles, wrought iron and flower pots. There is a noticeable increase in the number and size of windows in the modern California house, but not of necessity less privacy on that account.

In fact, privacy is one of the noteworthy elements of such planning that largely enhances livability. The rooms open upon enclosed or sheltered terraces; they are placed in "U" shape around an open patio, paved or grass-grown, with a central fountain, perhaps, and colorful flower pots and decorative wrought iron grilles around the perimeter. The growth of automobile traffic in city streets has served to turn the eyes of home builders toward the inner precincts of the home for the enjoyment of rest and recreation away from public gaze and commotion.

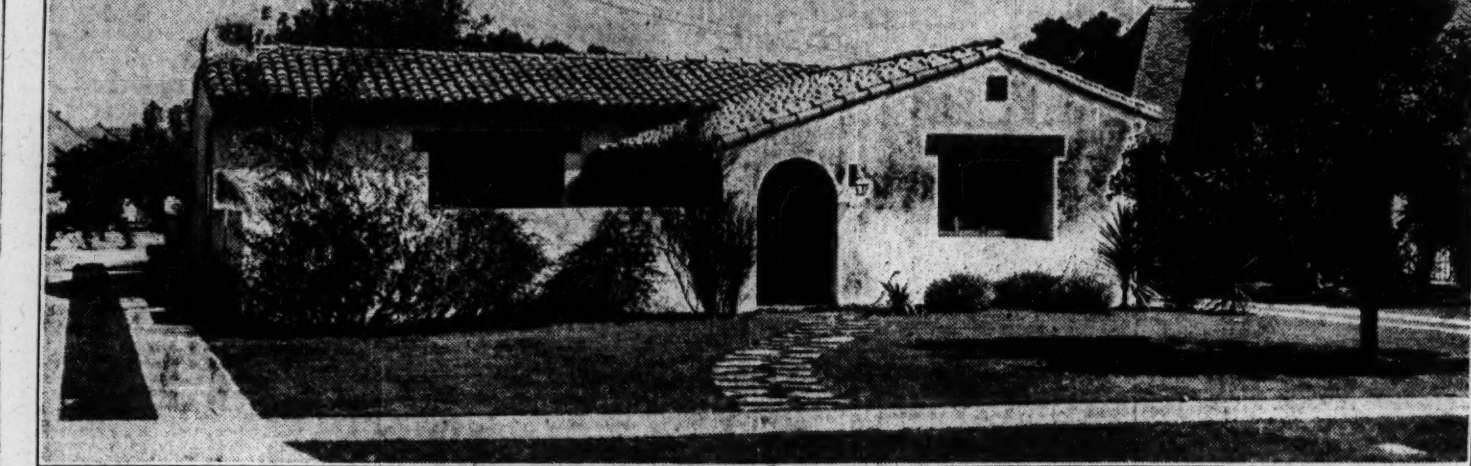
Such a grouping of rooms about a central courtyard does much to bring the outdoors within the house by creating vistas through open doors or arcades as well as by actually removing a large part of the domestic activity from the interior of the house. The practice of eating out of doors is promoted and much of the family intercourse takes place within the confines of delightfully secluded nooks.

In this respect, the California house is playing an appreciable part in turning the attention of the family in toward the intimate phases of compact, group life, while at the same time offering every possible advantage of natural light, warmth and summer breezes. We even see the gradual adaptation in the east of the same type of room arrangement which separates more completely the living from the sleeping quarters and draws into the plan itself a terrace or court, open to the sky, and serving, in summer, as an outdoor living room.

But the same spaciousness is a characteristic of the interior as well. This is accomplished not so much by dimensional qualities as by raftered, beamed or vaulted ceilings plus simple wall treatments and the absence of wood trim. Even the rather small room of the California bungalow is made to look larger than it really is by the avoidance of lines or masses that confine or restrict the

monize with the decorative scheme of the room. The plasterer has evolved many interesting textures for the walls that lend their decorative value and also act as an agreeable foil for pictures and tapestries. The deep reveals of windows and doors are carefully molded around corners without a break in the plaster surface.

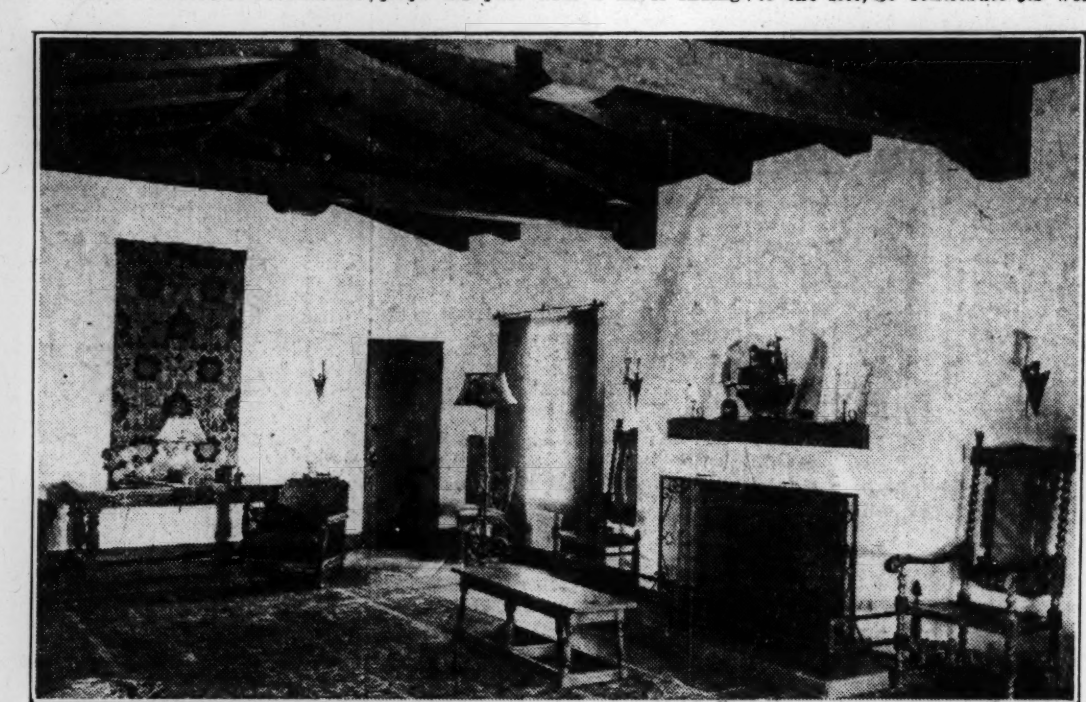
Then, of course, the tile-setter plays his part with a never-ending



Spanish Characteristics Adapted to California Bungalow: Plastered Walls, Deeply Set Doors and Windows, Colorful Tiles, Low Plastered Chimney. Residence of Miss E. J. Abel.

valuable in the economy of space as well as in adding the element of convenience, and with no ill effect upon appearance. The narrow lot has been occupied more fully than before and an added element of privacy has been achieved for the house itself. Many a California patio now lies open to the sun, with a side or the rear of the garage forming one of its necessary walls. Or a greater area of garden space has been added to the site, to contribute its wealth

of fragrance and color to the interior of the house. In all respects, this type of design and plan has been molded to fit important human needs—needs of climate, social life, intercourse and certain conditions of living. It will not also be those same needs in other parts of the country, except with careful modifications; but it will serve more and more, as successful homes should, to relate its occupants to the region in which it stands, and to build up within family life those traditions that every race must have to endure. Whether the project is in California or New England, that is all any house could be expected to do.



Interior Spaciousness Obtained by Raftered Ceiling, Simple Wall Treatment and the Absence of Wood Trim. Residence of M. P. Phillips. Joseph Kaiser, Architect.

eye. Textured walls radiate an expansive feeling and, with no trim to enclose them, the open archways or arcades fuse the rooms together rather than separate them.

In the California house fire use is made of the art of the decorator and the plasterer. Ceiling beams may be stenciled in a rich design of Spanish or Oriental pattern, colored to har-

mony with the decorative scheme of the room. The plasterer has evolved many interesting textures for the walls that lend their decorative value and also act as an agreeable foil for pictures and tapestries. The deep reveals of windows and doors are carefully molded around corners without a break in the plaster surface.

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Planning a Dry Basement to Make Place for Playroom or Shop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE first operation in the construction of the new home—putting in the basement and foundation walls—is usually the item which receives the least thought of the inexperienced home planner. Changing conditions, however, make it highly essential that the portion of the building below grade be given as careful consideration as the superstructure. In fact, better results may be obtained when the two are planned jointly.

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Concrete Is Popular

Concrete is almost universally used today in the United States for foundations and for basement walls and floors. The footings of the new building, on which the foundation walls rest, are of monolithic concrete construction, that is, poured into a form or mold which hardens and forms a solid mass. Footings of ample size are requisite, to prevent undue settling of the building.

The basement walls may be either monolithic or of hollow masonry concrete. Concrete masonry walls are usually less expensive. It is stated by the Portland Cement Association, and just as satisfactory under ordinary conditions. Moreover, factory made hollow concrete building units have the advantage of uniformity of quality and proportion of "mix." The hollow spaces in each block also form valuable insulation against dampness and cold.

Adequate Drainage

The character of the subsoil around the building must be taken into consideration. If it does not drain readily, a line of drain tile placed completely around the outside of the footing and carried to a

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Garden Work During the Winter Is Important—and Fun

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cos Cob, Conn.

DURING the winter months the successful gardener will find that there are many tasks that can be done to benefit next summer's garden. January, being about halfway between autumn and spring, is a good time to inspect the gladioli corms and dahlia tubers. Armed with a sharp paring knife, the gardener who would have the best dahlias will give the tubers a little attention. Shriveled and rotten tubers will be removed, and the large clumps divided. Since dahlias tend to sprout very early, they should be placed in a dark, cool spot. All loose husks should be removed from the gladioli corms. You will observe, while doing this, that there are many little "cormlets" clustered about the older corms. These should be removed from the parent corm and carefully saved. In the spring they can be planted in an out-of-the-way spot, to develop into blooming size corms. Some will mature in two years. Canna need little care other than division.

Great care must be taken of the stored bulbs during periods of unusually cold weather. These bulbs must be placed in a cool place to prevent decay, but during unusually severe cold spells these cool parts of the cellar will be freezing.

In January the vanguard of seed catalogues will arrive. Many tradesmen's catalogues are really good, and deserve a place with gardening literature. Others, sadly enough, contain many pitfalls for the unwary. The pictures in poor catalogues are usually garish and not a little exaggerated. Candytuft, for instance, will be shown with a slender stem supporting a surprisingly huge mass of bloom. On pages supposedly devoted to annuals one can find the wistaria listed. To the unknown, a vine bearing long racemes of fragrant lavender flowers, and climbing to the height of 50 feet seems desirable. No mention is made, however, of the vine's woody character, or of the lapse of years between the planting of the seed and the first bloom. Good catalogues, however, repay thorough study.

Winter is the best time in which to make improvements in the garden plan. Draw a plan of the garden, and then "transplant" until all of the plants are placed in proper relation as to color and size. After the chart is completed it may be put aside until spring, when the plants that must be shifted will be noted and attended to. Try to recollect, if you do not keep a garden notebook, whether or not there is a period during the growing months when a scarcity of bloom occurs in the garden. If such a period is discovered, some plants should be ordered that will give bloom at the required time. Gladioli, if planted at intervals of two weeks, can be depended upon to keep the garden gay the entire season. These plants are most useful for filling in and for furnishing a display at some special period.

Nearly every public library contains a few books devoted to plants and gardening, and these are often rather neglected. By consulting a good book on gardening one can find many ideas that will prove applicable in his own garden. The Little Garden Series, edited by Mrs. Francis King, published by Little, Brown & Co., is both enjoyable and instructive, and contains many ideas valuable to those having small gardens. The Home Garden Handbooks, published by Macmillan, is another

group of small books. A. T. De la Mare Company, Inc., has also put out an interesting readable set of garden books, of which a recent one, "City and Suburban Gardening," by Charles C. Sherlock, is most helpful and delightful. Winter is the ideal time for such reading.

A Notebook

Anyone having a garden ought to keep a garden notebook. The notebook should be prepared before the first weeks of March, when the very first signs of spring can often be noted. Planting dates, blooming dates, mistakes and lessons learned, and a paragraph or two written at intervals and describing the appearance and condition of the garden might constitute the subject matter of the book.

No garden is ever perfect. Each year there are changes to be made, and it is only by noting and making changes that the garden will approach perfection. The weak points of a garden show plainly enough in summer, when they aren't easily remedied. If these things are thought of during the winter, and changed during the first days of spring, the garden will be so much the better, and therefore give more joy and satisfaction to its maker.

Making House Plants Thrive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOSE who experience difficulty

in making their plants grow luxuriantly should not be discouraged. Nobody has success with growing things because he is lucky, and there is no mysterious recipe for making them thrive. There are usually two chief reasons for failing with house plants, and the person who knows these causes and obviates them will have little difficulty in making them grow as they should.

The causes are subjecting them to too much water and too high temperature. The plants should be given all the water they demand, but no more. Excessive moisture from day to day makes them water-logged.

The reason is that it forces most of the air out of the soil, so that the roots receive insufficient ventilation. There are three simple tests by which a person may ascertain whether or not a plant requires more water. Tap the side of the pot with your fingers or with a knife handle, and if there is a hollow sound, the plant is in need of a little water. Examine the soil in the pot. If the surface is of a light color and has a tendency to crumble when pressed on, or if the ground turns into a powdery form when rubbed between the fingers, the plants need more water. The third test is that of slipping the plant, soil and all, out of the pot to determine the condition of the contents. This method is not very convenient, but it gives the most accurate idea of the moisture of the material in the pot.

The best temperature for most house plants is from 60 to 65 degrees. This is too cool for the family, but the plants can be kept in a room which is used only occasionally. Especially in winter, when the cold air when they are flowering, the cool air will keep the flowers fresh much longer. However, it must be remembered that no plants grow luxuriantly unless they get pure air and a certain amount of sunshine.

Making the Most of the Furnace Heat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Willmar, Minn.

THE greatest loss of heat units often takes place at the heating plant itself, exclusive of the pipe system. There is no heating plant manufactured which is 100 per cent efficient in delivering the heat it produces in the places where it is wanted. The plant itself, the average home is very seldom more than 50 per cent efficient, and this means, of course, that one-half or more of the heat generated by the fuel goes up the chimney or is lost in other ways directly from the plant. The heat which escapes into the basement obviously does some good, but what ascends the chimney is a total waste. These losses cannot be helped, but the other 50 per cent of heat units can be prevented, if one knows how, from escaping out of the house until they have delivered their maximum of energy.

Some heat is lost by the piping from the furnace to the radiators, therefore attention must be given these pipes. Where they are long and exposed to much cold they should be covered with asbestos, even if they are steam or hot water conveyers. All pipes in a hot-air system must be carefully covered with asbestos paper, which should be renewed as soon as the old material cracks or loosens from the metal. This kind of heating system, to be most effective, also requires a free air circulation, so that the cold air in every room can rapidly descend to the furnace.

Of course, a considerable amount of heat escapes at the windows and doors by conduction through the glass and the wood, while some leaks out through cracks and ill-fitting sashes. Much of the heat lost through conduction can be retained by using well-insulated storm windows and heavy storm doors. Openings between the window and door-castings and the walls should be sealed with putty and paint or plaster of Paris.

Filling in the Cracks

The surfaces of the outward walls also act as coolers in frigid weather, because wind and frost work into them. This should be prevented as much as possible by filling the cracks and holes with putty and paint and by nailing down tight all the loose sidings. When new buildings are erected, care should be taken to make the walls wind and frost proof by every modern method. Old roofs with decayed shingles also admit cold air, so do cracked ceilings. It pays well to re-shingle the roof of the residence when it becomes dilapidated, and the cracks in the ceilings can be filled with putty

or plaster of Paris and then covered, according to taste, with oil paint, murex, or paper. The warm air in a room always ascends to the ceiling, and if any outlets exist there, some of the heat is sure to escape through them.

The First Floor

In many a home the first-story floor is a regular cooling radiator during the winter. The cracked and shattered foundation gives the icy winds free play under the floor, and this must be very true if it is not going to be drafty. Where there are holes in it, or where the boards do not fit closely, cold air is continually pumped into the house. This trouble can be remedied in almost every home. If the floor is in a bad condition, it pays best to put in a new one constructed for warmth and for easy cleaning. All defects in the foundation must be repaired; and banking up with earth or flax straw in the fall is also wise where one wishes to economize in fuel. Shovelings done some time about the foundation will sometimes suffice.

The amount of fuel required for heating a home depends partly on the person who attends to the furnace. There are different ways of firing, and a man who has no experience with the kind of heating system he is using will burn more coal and obtain less heat than will an experienced person. The manufacturers of the various heating systems on the market prepare instructions which show how to fire them most efficiently and economically, and it is first thing a purchaser should do to study these instructions intelligently and then follow them until he has learned how to produce the maximum of heat with the minimum of fuel. When one knows how to handle the furnace so the fire does not generate intense heat, the home can more easily be kept comfortably warm.

variety of Spanish or Mexican tiles of high color, set as baseboards, door or window borders, step risers or as decorative wall panels. Even the floor of red quarry tile is frequently spotted with decorative tile insets. These same tiles sometimes continue on out into the patio, forming a baseboard for the exterior wall or pillars, or becoming a background panel for a tile fountain.

There are, of course, other decorative accents for both the interior and the exterior of the California house. Wrought iron for balconies, stair rails, window grilles, door knockers, electric fixtures and many other uses, adds native character and beauty because of its early Spanish origin and its gracefulness of line and workmanship. Wrought iron gates often take the place of a doorway in an interior arch between two rooms.

The farmhouse type of California house, of which there are a number of interesting examples, makes generous use of wood for balconies, rails and even window grilles. And this, too, is in keeping with the California tradition, for the very early settlers found an abundance of timber upon their arrival as well as considerable difficulty in securing sufficient iron to execute the articles referred to.

Within recent years, both brick and concrete tile have shown new degrees of adaptability to California domestic architecture. The vogue of the textured plaster house gave birth to new texture treatments in masonry construction that have added no little charm to the scene. Brick and concrete houses, walled with a light coat of white cement or paint have brought a fresh and interesting note into the picture. Some of the very small houses, of four, five or six rooms, carry this type of construction with considerable distinction.

The Garage as a Room

In its gradual evolution, the small house in California has added onto itself what amounts, practically, to another room—the garage. This appendage at first was considered something of a danger or menace both to safety and to architectural design, but later developments have shown that it can be related to the house in a thoroughly sensible and practical, not to say artistic, manner. In fact, in no end of instances it has been brought from the rear of the lot or house and placed in front as an integral feature of the facade.

Such a location for this department of domestic life has proved especially

The Fragrant Daphne

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SO FEW garden flowers bloom in February that Daphne Mezereum, with its richly scented pink rose, purple or white flowers which are borne along the leafless branches followed later on by scarlet or yellow berries, deserves special mention, and is a valuable addition to the garden. Daphne Mezereum is a deeper crimson and the variety Daphne Grandiflora produces large deep purple flowers in November. Although these shrubs prefer a sandy peat, they will grow well in turf peat and leaf mold, and may be planted either in spring or autumn.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Tall Clocks of England-1690 to 1778

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

READERS of this page who live in America and who are collecting old-time home furnishings doubtless have a far greater interest in things of American origin than they have in similar objects from across the Atlantic. This is wholly natural, for early American cabinetwork is quite likely to be more closely associated with American ancestry and history, local and national.

Furthermore, many people find that they derive more pleasure from articles which they consider as purely American, if they are familiar with the English prototypes of these objects, whatever they may be.

With all-along-the-line increase in values of everything that may be called antique, it appears that the prices of fine old clocks have advanced possibly more rapidly than those of any other kind of furniture.

If clocks can properly be called furniture, in point of age very, very few of American make are 200 years old. Rarely, indeed, does one come on the market which was made before the American Revolution.

England Always the Background

In the early 1700's the colonists were getting almost all their clocks from England and it was some years later before those who advertised in Boston, Philadelphia and New York as clockmakers were doing more than repairing and selling. When they did begin to build as well as sell, they copied current English types as closely as their skill and their customers' means allowed.

This brings us to the inevitable connection of colonial types with those of the mother country. Before we can recognize the very earliest types of American origin we need to know what the English sort of the same age looked like.

"Tall case clocks" to use the term by which they were early known, first appeared about 1670 in England. The form of case was almost identical

then with that of the first and third seen in the group illustrated here. The second clock differs little from its companions on either side except in its ornamented top and its bracket feet. The heights of these three range from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet, usually somewhat lower than the standards of fifty years later.

There are very few American-made clocks of these lines. At present we recall having seen only two, one with a pine case in the Burnham House in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and the other in the Van Cortlandt Mansion, New York City. If any reader knows of or discovers others, it should be remembered that this is a rare and highly valuable type.

It should be remembered, also, that American makers adapted English patterns by greatly simplifying their details. Neither of the American clocks referred to are veneered, but are made of plain wood which probably was painted originally. Our two earliest English examples show beautiful twisted columns in their hoods. The American ones referred to have modest turned columns in both cases.

It was a matter of considerable distinction in the early 1700's for a householder to have a timepiece of any sort, unless he possessed far more than the average property. Knowing this, we may realize that the simple, painted, American cases which we have described carry as much importance in their cases as do the art three English clocks which are pictured here. The frank simplicity and sturdy honesty of these colonial heritages exert a strong sentimental appeal, although they are wholly lacking in either the aesthetic charm of richly grained walnut seen in Nos. 1 and 2, or the elaborate marquetry of No. 3.

Styles of Nearly 100 Years

In point of age the first three clocks illustrated fall close to the same date, the first two being placed at 1690 and the third at 1695. Their makers in order are Joseph Windmills, Thomas Tompion and James Clowes. All these names stand high, Tompion being the one of greatest fame.

The photographs from which our cuts were made show a portion of the famous Weatherfield collection of nearly 300 clocks. A few weeks ago Arthur S. Vernay brought half of that number to his New York galleries, where they were soon seized by eager buyers.

Makers of clock cases were not long satisfied with the models of their predecessors, as may be seen by the heavy-topped hood in No. 4. This was made about 1710, and bears the name of Daniel Quare. While its heavy top suggests the tendencies which prevailed at that date, it should not be assumed that every maker followed this or similar ideas. There was, however, a decided and general tendency toward considerable bulk above the dial.

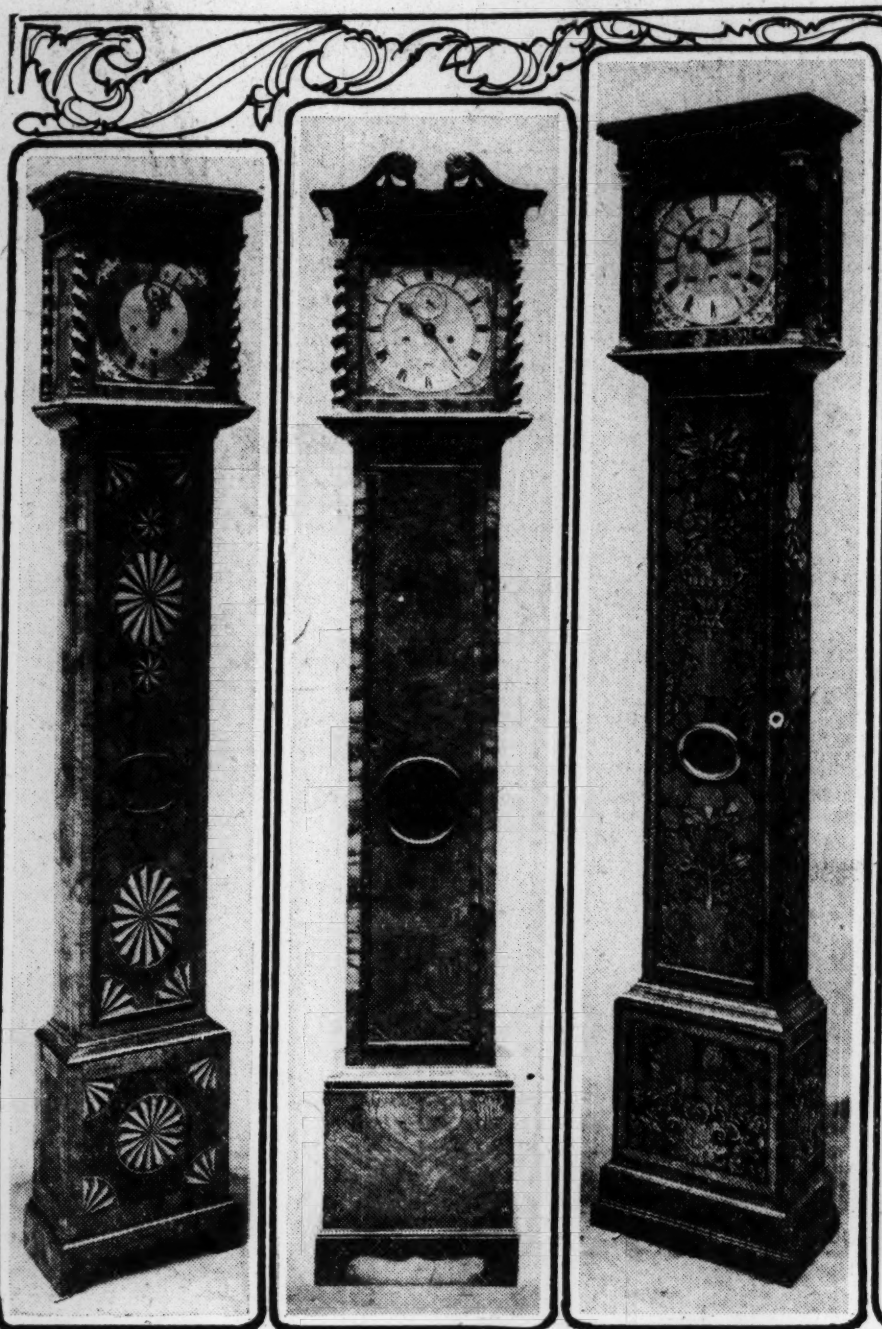
These Shapes More Familiar

About 40 years later came the richly ornamented piece at No. 5, dated 1750. Another London maker, Justin Vulliamy, is credited with this shapely lacquered specimen. Quite aside from its decoration in the Chinese mode and material, its lines are particularly simple and pleasant. This is largely due to its arched dial, the molding lines above it being repeated in the paneled door below, a detail of design which is conspicuous in the furniture designed during the William and Mary and the Queen Anne periods. It still remains with us as a common feature of tall clock cases which has endured through many changes of popular taste in general design.

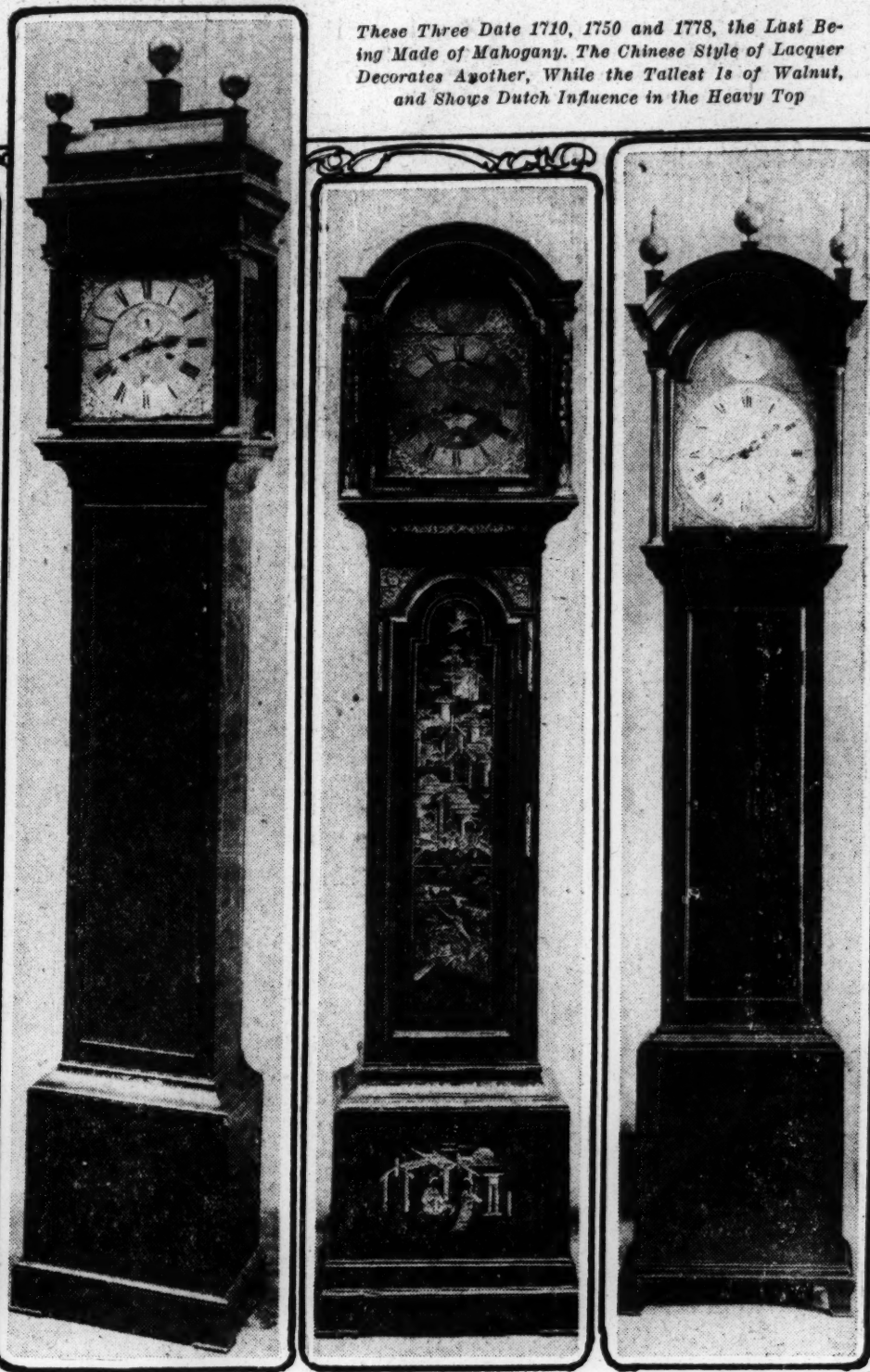
Only one maker not of London is represented in our illustration. "Made by Richard Comber, Lewes, 1778" is inscribed on the back of the movement plate of No. 6. No winding holes are seen on this dial, for they are concealed by the lower frame of the hood. A peculiarity which involves numerous extra wheels in the works, this avoids possible chipping of the enameled dial; since brass was used in other cases a similar precaution was not necessary.

This late date brings us down to the times when American clock-makers were so numerous and so skillful that there came to be few importations from English competitors. William Claggett of Newport was an expert and prosperous maker for some years before 1750. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia is known to have been established as a maker in 1751, while many others less well known sold their products over limited areas. The Willard family of Massachusetts were conspicuous factors following the Revolution. Much individuality was shown in the clock cases from the hands of the different colonists and early federalists.

The Three Clocks Below Date From 1690 to 1695. They Show Almost the Earliest Type of Case, Boxlike in Form. Oak, Veneered With Walnut, Often Decorated With Inlay or Marqueterie, Are Features of Note. Photographs From Arthur S. Vernay, Inc., New York and London



These Three Date 1710, 1750 and 1778, the Last Being Made of Mahogany. The Chinese Style of Lacquer Decorates Another, While the Tallest Is of Walnut, and Shows Dutch Influence in the Heavy Top



An Important Boston Auction

WELL-INFORMED collectors throughout the country have long known that Boston has for many years been the center of the antiques trade in New England. And the New England states are recognized as being the richest source of eighteenth century American home furnishings.

Although New York City leads in distributing activity to ultimate buyers in this line, it is noticeable that their most important offerings are sold by the order of Boston dealers. During the coming week those who are interested in colonial cabinet work of uncommon desirability or in many of the minor items used in home furnishings are to have an opportunity of bidding on such items at an auction right in Boston.

The collection to be distributed under the auspices of William K. Mackay Company, Inc., has been gathered during several years by one of the best known Boston houses, Playderman & Kaufman, whose customers are, largely dealers. This well-known house has handled early American furniture of the better sort for about 30 years.

The 450 lots which they offer during the two-day sale at Hotel Statler next week is fairly representative, in its high character, of this firm's reputation among dealers and collectors in general. This means that there will be very few articles offered which would not be acceptable to the most discriminating buyer.

Nearly every article which was used in furnishing fine houses of the late 1800's is represented by many examples. These are all furnishings from prosperous homes, mostly in mahogany, but a considerable number in maple and pine, original, without repairs or restoration, is the condition in most cases.

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London Happenings Among Collectors

By "COLLECTOR"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

GEORGE HEITELWHITE, who passed away in 1786, would, I think, have been a very much surprised man if he could have attended the London salesrooms in the winter of 1928 and seen the almost fantastic prices realized by some of the chairs made after his design.

A set of 14 unassuming Heitelwhite chairs with shield-shaped backs was bought for a modest sum by a family in Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, from a firm of London upholsterers in the year 1790. Then such chairs were still modern. The same set, when sold on behalf of a descendant of the original purchasers, recently brought over £1500.

Four matched Heitelwhite fauteuils, or roomy armchairs belonging to Countess Cave of Richmond realized £1000, the bidding on another similar set of eight armchairs rising to no less than £2300 before the hammer fell.

These figures confirm the confident prediction that London prices for Queen Anne and Georgian furniture this winter will eclipse all records.

A Professional on High Prices
What is the reason, the average amateur collector frequently asks, for the seemingly almost ridiculously high prices realized for eighteenth century English furniture?

The opinion of a famous English professional collector, who has had a lifetime's experience of buying and selling these pieces and has seen prices, particularly within recent years, soaring steadily, may serve to solve the mystery, partly at least. He points out that these examples which realize such sensational prices are so-called "museum" pieces. The piece, that is to say, apart from the toning and mellowing influence of time, is in the same state and condition as that in which it left the maker's hands one and a half or two centuries previously. It has, further, never been French-polished, knocked about, or restored, and the compound interest on its original modest cost for, say, 150 years, would alone make it worth a handsome sum today.

London

tion which he had put away in a drawer with some old papers 20 years ago and whose very existence he had forgotten.

He recently came across the three stamps whilst clearing out the old papers. The stamps, which have thus a combined face value of the equivalent of 12 cents, have just changed hands, after exciting bidding at a London public auction, for £600.

Etiquette ordained that in removing food from the dish they should use "never . . . more than (2) fingers and a thumb . . . for that is courteous."

Benvenuto Cellini, the world's greatest goldsmith, who flourished in the sixteenth century, made a number of these pieces. There are richly decorated English Tudor specimens, worth today almost fabulous prices, in a number of famous British private collections, including that at Windsor Castle. An early embossed rose-water jug alone has been known to realize more than £16,000 at public auction.

Grandmother's Two-Cent Stamps
An aged resident of Plymouth, Devon, was as a boy presented by his grandmother with a strip of three 1857 Newfoundland twopenny scarlet-vermillion postage stamps. The three stamps were among a small collection

When Hands Were Washed at Table
Furniture, however, is not the only form of antiques that is showing a marked appreciation in values this winter. An unpretentious plain silver seventeenth-century circular basin, described as "a wash-hand-bowl," recently caused another flutter among collectors by changing hands for more than £1000, with all its plainness and rather late date.

It was a severely plain example of the romantic ancient rose-water dish which, with its accompanying ewer or jug, was considered essential at meal times among the nobles and wealthy from the Middle Ages right up to early Stuart days, before the coming of the fork.

The lords and ladies, particularly in those picturesque far-off times of women's horn-shaped headdresses and men's doublet and hose, of musicians' galleries and rush-strewn floors, ate from the same trencher, assisting their fingers only with a spoon or a knife.

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Sardinian rugs have lately been added great numbers of rarely decorative and beautiful examples, more varied in interest than any even Au Quatrieme has shown in the past. These charming old woven stuffs with their naive and whimsical figures, their unimaginably fresh, primitive colors, usually accented with black or combined with curious dead-leaf browns, not only make fascinating wall hangings . . . especially in interiors of old Spanish or Italian furniture . . . but they may be lined to use as floor coverings. They are, of course, exactly right for the tiled floors of Florida houses and are especially decorative in front of the fireplace. Smaller examples, with lighter ground colors, are very beautiful on long Italian refectory tables or credenze. These were originally made as coverings for marriage chests.

Woven in colored wools on a natural linen ground, the special technique employed gives to the designs a relief like that of embroidery. In both patterns and colors there is a childlike play of imagination that is perfectly irresistible. One large example is entirely covered in the most amazing fashion with black horses saddled in crimson, with birds, trees and wicked-looking foxes eating grapes; these also boldly silhouetted in black, but interspersed with gay splashes of crimson, green and violet. Another has a grape pattern in black and gray, centering about a large star-shaped figure in vermilion. Small star and lozenge patterns of mosaic-like delicacy and precision, and in brilliant or subdued colors, form the centers of many of the long runners, the borders abounding in bright burgeonings of flowers and fantastic processions of mythical birds and beasts. One of the most remarkable of these has a center in a maple-leaflike pattern in the most prismatic nasturtium yellows, azure, scarlet, olive green and violet, and is bordered with cornucopias, winged horses, strange little men with wings, peacocks and other most curious and fascinating devices.

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STOCKS SELL OFF SHARPLY AFTER RISE

Movement to Lower Level Considered Natural Correction

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The stock market displayed a complete reversal of form today, selling off sharply after an animated opening rally.

There was nothing in the day's news to explain the selling movement, which was generally described as a natural correction of a topheavy speculative position.

Several early gains of 3 to 5 points were cut down, or wiped out, and a number of issues sank 10 to 50 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Preliminary estimates of the United States Steel monthly tonnage statement to be issued next Thursday indicate a gain of between 75,000 and 100,000 tons in December.

Announcement of a five-for-one stock split by A. G. Spalding & Bros. was the only important business development of the morning.

After an opening bulge in each stock, Radio and Victor Talking Machine broke sharply on the traditional "selling on the good news" following the announcement of merger terms. Radio opened 15 points higher at 255, and then slumped to 234. Victor Talking Machine converted an early gain of 24 points into a loss of 4 1/2, after dropping from 27 1/2 to 25, and then from 25 1/2 to 24 1/2.

Fears of an early increase in Federal Reserve discounts were stressed in several of the week-end market letters. Conservative bankers were of the opinion that a higher rate would be necessary to check the speculative activity in the securities markets, and it was thought in some quarters that a rise in the Bank of England rate would precede any change here.

Motor stocks were under pressure on the theory that recent price cutting foreboded keener competition among the leading manufacturers this year, and a reduction in unit profit.

Conyers also fell back sharply on Monday by pools which had marked up several of these issues to new high prices on the basis of the recent advances in the price of the red metal.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Activity was largely on the selling side in light early trading in the bond market today.

Convertible bonds were virtually the only issues in demand, and generally the market was neglected. Traders are hopeful that an expected easing of money rates next week will revive interest in bonds.

Anacostia Copper 7 1/2, International Telephone convertible 4 1/2 and Public Service of New York 1 1/2 were among the more active issues. Rails were dull and neglected, with selling being done in Paul 5s to fractionally lower levels.

Little interest was shown even in the foreign list, where investment buying caused some improvement earlier in the week.

CORN PRICES HAVE AN UPWARD SWING

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—Corn took a decided upward swing in price early today and wheat followed, as the market gave an evident advantage to the buying side of corn. Opening at 18 1/2 to 18 3/4 advance, corn afterward scored material further gains, and by 10:30 was off to 1/4 up, and later rose all around.

Oats were firm. Provisions likewise tended upward.

Opening quotations today were: Wheat—March 1.13 1/2, May 1.16 1/2, July 1.17 1/2, Sept. 1.18 1/2, Nov. 1.19 1/2, Dec. 1.20 1/2, Jan. 1.21 1/2, Feb. 1.22 1/2, Mar. 1.23 1/2, Apr. 1.24 1/2, May 1.25 1/2, June 1.26 1/2, July 1.27 1/2, Aug. 1.28 1/2, Sept. 1.29 1/2, Oct. 1.30 1/2, Nov. 1.31 1/2, Dec. 1.32 1/2, Jan. 1.33 1/2, Feb. 1.34 1/2, Mar. 1.35 1/2, Apr. 1.36 1/2, May 1.37 1/2, June 1.38 1/2, July 1.39 1/2, Aug. 1.40 1/2, Sept. 1.41 1/2, Oct. 1.42 1/2, Nov. 1.43 1/2, Dec. 1.44 1/2, Jan. 1.45 1/2, Feb. 1.46 1/2, Mar. 1.47 1/2, Apr. 1.48 1/2, May 1.49 1/2, June 1.50 1/2, July 1.51 1/2, Aug. 1.52 1/2, Sept. 1.53 1/2, Oct. 1.54 1/2, Nov. 1.55 1/2, Dec. 1.56 1/2, Jan. 1.57 1/2, Feb. 1.58 1/2, Mar. 1.59 1/2, Apr. 1.60 1/2, May 1.61 1/2, June 1.62 1/2, July 1.63 1/2, Aug. 1.64 1/2, Sept. 1.65 1/2, Oct. 1.66 1/2, Nov. 1.67 1/2, Dec. 1.68 1/2, Jan. 1.69 1/2, Feb. 1.70 1/2, Mar. 1.71 1/2, Apr. 1.72 1/2, May 1.73 1/2, June 1.74 1/2, July 1.75 1/2, Aug. 1.76 1/2, Sept. 1.77 1/2, Oct. 1.78 1/2, 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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ILLINOIS HAS FAIR LOOK
Basketball Squad Has an Easier Schedule This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 5.—Prospects for the 1929 basketball season are just fair, says Coach J. Craig Ruby, referring to the University of Illinois' schedule in the Intercollegiate Conference. The Illinois opens its "Big Ten" race with Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., on Jan. 6.

"A basketball season depends upon the breaks," the Illinois coach continues. "Last year the team at this stage of the season looked as good as it does now, but ineptitude and other things took three men off the squad and when you lose 300 minutes of experienced players you lose a lot of coaching time."

"We have an easier schedule this year than last. We dropped University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University and University of Iowa, all of which have good teams this year, and picked up University of Minnesota, University of Chicago and University of Michigan. On paper at least, are among the lower teams of the Conference."

No Long Road Trips
"Then, too, we have no long road trip this year to upset the training season. We didn't lose many good candidates by graduation."

In the non-Conference games played, Coach Ruby states that the team to leave the starting lineup in the game as long as the opponents pressed the Illinois. In the Bradley Polytechnical Institute victory and the game over Lombard College the Illinois coach changed men only after obtaining an unimpeachable advantage.

In the victory over the University of North Dakota the same team that started for Illinois finished the game, a basket in the last second of play giving the Orange and Blue a 28 to 27 triumph.

J. D. How '29 will be a better player this season, according to Coach Ruby, because of his greater experience. How was one of the regular forwards on last year's quintet.

At the other forward position Ruby has been playing C. B. Harper '31, a member of last year's freshman squad. It was Harper's follow-up shot in the attempt from the center of the floor that gave Illinois the one-point victory over North Dakota.

Mills Returns
D. R. Mills '30, an outstanding guard on last season's quintet, and a member of Coach Ruby's second football championship team, is back to take care of one of the defensive positions. Mills is a good dribbler and a fair shot from the outside.

E. H. May '31 jumps center for the Illinois, and then falls back to play the back guard position for most of the game. May gets behind in the defense and is a fair defensive player. It was May's tip-off after North Dakota that led to a one-point lead in the last minute that ended Harper's career in the ball and score the winning basket.

Other offensive players on the Illinois squad this year are: C. H. Bergeson '30, John Tarwin '31, E. H. Drew '29 and L. W. Fouts '31. Drew and Bergeson join into many of Illinois' games last year.

Defensively, the following men will supply the Illinois reserve material this season: A. R. Solyom '30, R. C. Greene '29, H. R. Hill '31 and D. G. Gamble '29. Gamble, Solyom and Greene have all seen action in other seasons. The Illinois schedule for this season is as follows:

Jan. 5—Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind.; 8—Indiana University at Champaign; 15—Ohio State University at Columbus; 22—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.; 29—University of Chicago at Champaign; Feb. 6—Butler University at Champaign; 13—University of Chicago at Chicago; 20—University of Illinois at Urbana; 27—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, Minn.; 6—Ohio State University at Champaign; 13—University of Michigan at Champaign; 20—University of Illinois at Champaign; 27—University of Minnesota at Champaign.

SOUTH AFRICA NAMES CRICKETERS FOR TOUR

CAPE TOWN, S. A. (By the Canadian Press)—The players who compose the cricket team South Africa will send to England next summer were announced as follows: H. Dean, captain; H. Taylor, C. Vincent, J. Christie, H. Cameron, F. Vandermerwe, B. Mitchell, and Z. Macdonald, all of Transvaal; I. Siedle, E. Dalrymple, and C. H. West, Natal; D. Morkel and H. Owen Smith, Western Province; A. Ochs, Eastern Province; N. Quinn, Griqualand West; and S. Steyn, Western Province, reserve.

If the South African Board of Control agrees to send a sixteenth player, H. Taylor, who captained the South Africans who toured England in 1924, said Friday that the new team will be the best fielding side that has ever left South Africa and is exceedingly well balanced.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

St. Xavier 35, Georgetown (Ky.) 29. Indiana 41, Missouri 29. Morningside 40, Nebraska Wes. 29. Luther 30, St. Mary's 20. Creighton 31, Colorado 24. Lawrence 32, Hamilton 31. St. State 30, Huron 22. Superior Tech 37, Marquette No. 16. Chicago West 40, Grinnell 34. Westmont 48, Grinnell 34. Wayneburg 32, Carnegie Tech 28. Fordham 45, Columbia 33. St. John's 33, Niagara 18. Springfield 48, East Stroudsburg 38.

GIANTS TO TRY OUT COLLEGIAN

COLUMBUS, Miss. (By the Associated Press)—An opportunity to see the big league stars of the St. Louis Cardinals and the Boston Braves will be given by the St. Louis Cardinals when they play the Boston Braves at St. Louis on Jan. 12. The Cardinals are expected to compensate for the loss of W. A. Harkness, whom the Cardinals released.

Leads a "Big Ten" Quintet

City A. C. Is Still Leading Class B

Team Meets With Unexpected Opposition From the Tailenders

Metropolitan Squash Tennis CLASS B TEAM STANDING

City Athletic Club 5 1 25 17 3.25
N. Y. Athletic Club 4 1 21 11 3.00
Columbia Univ. Club 3 2 24 11 2.60
Harvard Club 3 2 17 10 2.50
Metropolitan Club 3 2 17 10 2.50
Short Hills Club 3 2 17 10 2.50
Princeton Club 3 2 17 10 2.50
Crescent Athletic Club 3 2 17 10 2.50
Park Ave. S. Club 3 2 17 10 2.50

NEW YORK.—The squash tennis players resumed competition after the holiday recess in the Class B section of the Metropolitan team championship, Friday, when the sixth round was completed.

City Athletic Club, the leaders, met with unexpected opposition from the tailenders of Park Avenue Squash Club, on the courts of the latter, when the home club took three of the seven matches, and one of the winning team had the closest sort of a battle to save City Athletic Club from defeat.

New York Athletic Club settled the tie for second place, when its players resumed competition after the holiday recess in the Class B section of the Metropolitan team championship, Friday, when the sixth round was completed.

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RUTGERS HAS OPENING MEET

Defeats College of the City of New York Team by 40-to-21 Score

Special Report From the Bureau

NEW YORK.—The swimming team of Rutgers University, making its first appearance in the team championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, was the winner in the first meet of the season Friday evening, when its representatives invaded the tank of the College of the City of New York and defeated the locals by a score of 40 to 21.

The points of the relay were mostly responsible for the victory of the New Brunswick collegians. Twenty-two out of a possible 30 points were obtained from the 50 and 100 yard and the 200-yard relay, while the dive and the breaststroke went to City College. The visitors might have done even better, had not Jack R. Armstrong '31, their leader in the breaststroke contest, after leading the team in the 100 yard race, been disqualified at the finish.

Julius Karachinsky '30, and Myron Steffen '31, were the winners of first for the 100 yard and 200 yard breaststroke, while the latter was the victor in the dive, though his score was not high. George H. Bostock '31, of Rutgers, was the winner of the 100 yard and 200 yard freestyle, and the 100 yard and 200 yard butterfly.

The City College polo team emerged victors in the water polo contest which followed by a score of 6 to 0. The Rutgers team, the former winners of the championship, was defeated by the City College team in the relay, while the other, though second to his teammate, Thomas E. Phillips '31, in the hundred, was a contributor to the success of the relay.

The City College polo team emerged victors in the water polo contest which followed by a score of 6 to 0. The Rutgers team, the former winners of the championship, was defeated by the City College team in the relay, while the other, though second to his teammate, Thomas E. Phillips '31, in the hundred, was a contributor to the success of the relay.

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Graduate Coaches Prominent in Pacific Coast Basketball

Six Former Stars Are Now Giving Their Alma Mater the Benefit of Their Court Training as Mentors—Two New Gymnasiums Available This Year

Special Report From the Bureau

MOSCOW, Ind.—Basketball promises to take a notable stride in popularity this season in the Pacific Coast Conference, particularly in the northern division, due to better facilities. Commendable new gymnasiums at the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho make all northern basketball plants now able to seat large crowds of spectators.

Interest in basketball has been growing rapidly since the season of 1921-22. Stanford University saw the possibility of extending its basketball season and erected a gymnasium capable of seating 5,000 persons. The University of California transferred its basketball team to the new gymnasium at the Oakland auditorium, with a seating capacity of 10,000.

Commencing with the 1922-23 season the Conference was divided into Northern and Southern divisions, but by providing two races for divisional titles but by adding the best of the two to the Conference championship. Following the lead of Stanford and California, other institutions are quickly adopting the same plan.

Both Fox and Calland are starting their second seasons. Fox upheld the Idaho basketball tradition last year, that no Vandal quintet ever has finished below third place in the Conference. Calland turned in a more spectacular performance in 1928, winning a title in his first year. The Trojans defeated Washington in the play-off series, after the Huskies had taken the northern division title with nine games won and one lost. Calland received his degree from Southern California in 1923. The next two seasons he coached the Trojans, winning the title in 1925 and 1926.

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Two Players Tied for Scoring Honor

Irving Bailey and Nelson Stewart Have Each Scored 15 Points

After holding first place in the individual scoring standing of the National Hockey League for a week

After holding first place in the individual scoring standing of the National Hockey League for a week, Irving Bailey, right wing on the Toronto team, is forced to share that honor this week-end with Nelson Stewart, center and left wing of Montreal. These two stars now have 15 points each. Bailey having made 9 goals and 6 assists, while Stewart has made 13 goals and only 2 assists.

Third place now goes to the credit of Howard Morenz, the star center of Les Canadiens, who was second last week. He has 13 points to his credit, 7 goals and 6 assists. Stewart, who has 15 points, is the only player who has scored more than 10 points in a week.

James Ward, right wing for Montreal, continues to hold fourth place with 12 points. There is a great battle on for fifth place, four players now being tied for it with 11 points to the credit of each. These are: W. D. Cook, right wing of the New York Rangers; Reginald Smith, center for Montreal; Carson Cooper, right wing of Detroit; and Phil Galt, center for Toronto. The list of individual scorers including games of Jan. 3 follows:

Goals Assists Pts.
Bailey, Toronto 13 2 15
Stewart, Montreal 13 2 15
Ward, Montreal 12 0 12
Blair, Toronto 11 0 11
Cook, New York 11 0 11
Smith, Montreal 11 0 11
Cooper, Detroit 11 0 11
Galt, Toronto 11 0 11
Morenz, Montreal 10 3 13
Burch, Chicago 10 0 10
Clancy, Ottawa 10 0 10
Ritchie, Chicago 10 0 10
Carson, Toronto 10 0 10
Oliver, Boston 10 0 10
Conacher, Americans 10 0 10
Finnigan, Detroit 10 0 10
Touhy, Ottawa 10 0 10
Corcoran, Chicago 10 0 10
Lowrey, Toronto 10 0 10
Carr, Rangers 10 0 10
Fleming, Detroit 10 0 10
Gagne, Canadiens 10 0 10
Brophy, Toronto 10 0 10
Nighbor, Ottawa 10 0 10
Keeling, Rangers 10 0 10
Mills, Pittsburgh 10 0 10
Bromberg, Americans 10 0 10
Sheppard, Americans 10 0 10
Thompson, Rangers 10 0 10
Shore, Boston 10 0 10
Lynch, Chicago 10 0 10
Lamb, Montreal 10 0 10
Fleming, Canadiens 10 0 10
Patterson, Canadiens 10 0 10
Dutton, Montreal 10 0 10
Welland, Boston 10 0 10
Mantha, Canadiens 10 0 10
Aniel, Americans 10 0 10
Clapper, Boston 10 0 10
Gretzky, Chicago 10 0 10
Hicks, Montreal 10 0 10
Rebo, Americans 10 0 10
Dennis, Boston 10 0 10
Fulton, Toronto 10 0 10
Broadbent, Americans 10 0 10
Bouchard, Toronto 10 0 10
Couture, Chicago 10 0 10
Smith, Pittsburgh 10 0 10
Brydell, Detroit 10 0 10
McKinnon, Chicago 10 0 10
Barnes, Boston 10 0 10
Oatman, Montreal 10 0 10
Arbore, Toronto 10 0 10
Ellis, Montreal 10 0 10
Trotter, Montreal 10 0 10
Burke, Canadiens 10 0 10
Marek, Pittsburgh 10 0 10
Worth, Chicago 10 0 10
Holway, Pittsburgh 10 0 10
Rebo, Americans 10 0 10
Keats, Chicago 10 0 10
Belleville, Detroit 10 0 10
Cotton, Pittsburgh 10 0 10
Robinson, Boston 10 0 10

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Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heltman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty. All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Who Will Imitate Hoover?

TOMORROW Mr. Herbert Hoover, debarking from the battleship whereon he has carried tidings of peace and good will to Latin America, is expected to proceed to Washington and take the initiatory steps for the formation of the administration that will go into power March 4 next.

Probably he has asked himself—certainly many reflective citizens must ask—why should he be thus called to the most powerful political position in the whole world? The great popular and electoral vote which put the stamp of approval upon his candidacy was not the reason for his elevation, but merely part of the mechanics for accomplishing it. The activities of professional politicians in his behalf were almost negligible. Even his own work, admirable and highly constructive as it was, in the Department of Commerce added only slightly to the popular demand for his selection. It is probably true that had the Republican Party—perhaps had either party—seen fit to nominate him in 1920 he would have been elected then as triumphantly as he was last November.

In 1914 few Americans had even heard of Herbert Hoover. He had no record of public service, and his business activities had kept him much outside the confines of the United States. But six years later hardly any American name was better known than his, and his widespread popularity deeply disquieted politicians who sought a more pliable and less independent leader for their party.

The reason for this sudden rise to prominence is not hard to discover. In a moment of great public excitement and perplexity Mr. Hoover undertook what would seem to many a task beneath their dignity. He set himself to gather up and return to their owners the countless trunks, bags and other containers of personal belongings left behind them by hosts of American tourists as they fled from the rising flames of war all over Europe. Hoover went at the job in a characteristic fashion. He was not content, after the way of many rich men, merely to contribute his money and let someone else do the work. He made it his personal business, traveling all over Europe when travel was most uncomfortable and even dangerous; cajoling public officials at a time when military autocracy was the rule and complete indifference to the troubles of civilians the practice, and getting personal property carried on railroads which had practically abandoned all functions save the carriage of war matériel.

Tens of thousands of men and women of slender means, when war had robbed them of the anticipated pleasure of foreign travel, saw at least their personal belongings salvaged through the unselfish efforts of an individual of whom they had never before heard. This job well done led to the direction of the commission for the relief of Belgium, and that in turn to the colossal and world-wide activities of the American Relief Administration. Long before the Treaty of Versailles was consummated Hoover was known all over the United States as the outstanding American figure in all endeavors to alleviate misery and to re-establish conditions of peace, order and human content in the regions ruined by the war. It was this record, rather than any political activities, which impelled the American people to demand his elevation to the Presidency.

The story is an old one, widely known. It would not be worth the retelling here except as it arouses reflection. There are other issues, not so world-wide, perhaps, but still of great national importance, in which may lurk the possibility of a future Presidency for the man who, now in private life, will bring to their settlement the intelligence, the energy, the self-sacrifice manifested by Mr. Hoover in his wartime activities. There are issues before the Nation with which politicians are showing themselves unable to cope. There are questions requiring elucidation through nation-wide inquiries which only men of wealth could finance, or men of great independence of thought and force of character direct. The way is open now, probably always will be open, for men to parallel the Hoover record. The Nation will acclaim anyone who shall tread that path.

Mr. Gilbert Reports

SEYMOUR PARKER GILBERT'S report on Germany's reparation payments, synchronizing with his visit to the United States, derives additional importance from the fact that the commission of experts is about to meet to determine how a more permanent settlement of a problem which has agitated Europe, and indeed the United States, for ten years can be effected. It forms excellent material to lay before the commission, for the evidence of Mr. Gilbert must be listened to with special respect. But it would be unfortunate if it were regarded as dictating, in the smallest degree, the conclusions of the commission. The experts cannot properly fulfill their task unless they receive full freedom to examine the situation in every aspect. One of these aspects is Germany's capacity. It is a vital question which cannot be begged in advance if the decisions of the commission are to possess validity.

It is not, therefore, as a dogmatic affirmation, but as valuable testimony, that the document

signed by Mr. Gilbert must be received. Nobody has been more insistent on the necessity for readjusting and completing the provisions of the Dawes plan than the American Agent-General for Reparations. It is his influence which has induced Raymond Poincaré, Winston Churchill and Dr. Gustav Stresemann to agree on the appointment of a commission at the moment when they were doubtful whether a fresh consideration was opportune. Germany expects some reduction of its liabilities. France expects some commercialization of its credits. In these circumstances the result of this expression of opinion of the most authorized personage, that Germany can well support the annual charge of 2,500,000,000 marks, may be decisive. France is jubilant, while Germany is critical.

Recent speeches of Germans leave no doubt that strong hope is entertained of a lightening of the reparations burden by a revision of the Dawes plan. It follows that it is exceedingly disagreeable for them to be informed by Mr. Gilbert himself that the present annuities are not excessive. Their arguments are that they have hitherto met their obligations because of sums advanced by the United States, about 9,000,000,000 marks in four years. It is obvious, however, that these borrowings will never have to be reimbursed in large sums without counterpart, and in the meantime the industrial, commercial and financial situation of Germany will be consolidated. The deliberate declarations of Mr. Gilbert are eminently convincing.

Why, then, it may be asked, since the arrangement made in virtue of the Dawes plan is working well, and German reconstruction proceeds in harmony with the general reconstruction of Europe, should there be a fresh inquiry? Mr. Gilbert is careful to answer this question. His answer may not tally with those which France and Germany would give, but Mr. Gilbert must be regarded as an impartial authority. Hitherto there has been no definite fixation of German liabilities. The number of annuities is unknown, and though a nominal capital debt was agreed on in 1921, nobody takes it seriously today. The Dawes plan was provisional, and it was always intended that, when stability was achieved and sufficient experience acquired, there should be a further settlement by common accord of Germany and its creditors. There is still uncertainty which cannot be removed until Germany knows precisely what she must pay and the allied creditors know precisely what they will receive. Read aright, Mr. Gilbert's report is extremely encouraging, and since the American agent points the way to a settlement, it is logical that the economists and the Government of the United States will co-operate to the full extent of their powers in such a settlement.

Nicaragua: Its President, Its Canal

GEN. JOSÉ M. MONCADA took the oath of office as President of Nicaragua on New Year's Day under propitious and important circumstances. Propitious, because the populace of Managua witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a retiring Conservative President sitting side by side in the same carriage with a Liberal President-elect, and important because President Moncada in his inaugural address placed his Government on record in favor of a Nicaraguan canal.

The question of such a canal is of course the most important in the length and breadth of Nicaragua's internal and external affairs. Furthermore, it has come to be among the most important questions in the foreign relations of the United States. The Nicaraguan route might have been the original transoceanic canal had not a group of investors in the old French Panaman Canal Company formed too powerful a lobby in Congress, and ever since then it has been a factor in molding American policy in the Caribbean. Both Great Britain and Japan have at one time or another carried on negotiations with the Nicaraguan Government for a canal concession, and just before William Jennings Bryan secured it in perpetuity for the United States in 1914, Kaiser Wilhelm made a secret bid for the coveted route. The canal was cited by President Coolidge as one of his reasons for such vigorous intervention in Nicaragua in 1927, while more recently a bill has been introduced in Congress by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, having for its purpose a survey and a small appropriation for the beginning of construction of such a canal.

Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, is a strong supporter of this bill. In fact the State Department has already begun to clear the diplomatic ground for construction of the canal by asking Costa Rica what rights it would demand for interference with navigation on the San Juan River which is an integral part of the route. The construction of the canal would entirely solve the State Department's problem in Nicaragua, where it is now faced with its promise to withdraw American marines at the possible risk of another revolution. With a canal under construction or even a survey under way, the State Department could find the retention of troops necessary and justified.

The canal would equally solve Nicaragua's economic troubles. The expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000,000 in one small country would make Nicaragua the most prosperous republic in Central America.

There appear to be two arguments against the building of the Nicaraguan canal, and one of these is very important. In the first place, the canal is not at present needed. Figures just published by Maj.-Gen. M. L. Walker, the Governor-General of the Panama Canal Zone, show that the Panama Canal is by no means operating at capacity and that for an infinitesimal fraction of what a new canal would cost, it can practically double its capacity. At present the Panama Canal operates only twelve hours a day. After sundown no ships enter its locks. The Suez Canal, on the other hand, operates night and day. A project is now under way to store additional water to permit the Panama Canal to be operated twenty-four hours a day.

The second argument against a new canal through Nicaragua is the military one that two canals are more difficult to defend than one. War Department strategists now believe the Panama Canal to be impregnable and they are not convinced that the same would hold good regarding two canals.

Since Congress is faced with a mass of urgent legislation, it is probable that the Edge bill

will not pass at this session and that there will be an opportunity for full discussion before definite action is taken regarding the proposed Nicaraguan canal.

Consider the Decimal Point

IN URGING the adoption of metric weights and measures in the United States, the Metric Association, at its meeting with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, renewed its plea for a system which has gained more than casual recognition in America. Use of the metric system was legalized by Congress in 1866 although there was no thought at that time of having the meter, gram and liter replace the English standards. During succeeding years the metric units found their way into the Government service and are now used for certain purposes by the War Department, Navy Department, Air Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Statistics presented at the metric meeting show that nearly 75 per cent of the larger manufacturers in the United States use both the metric and the English systems, while in 20 per cent of these factories the metric system predominates. In almost all fields of natural science metric units are the accepted standard. No student in the American schools can complete a physics or chemistry course without becoming familiar with them. In twenty-one states grammar school arithmetics offer metric problems.

Adoption of the metric system by the United States and Great Britain, the only two countries where it is not in use, faces a major consideration in the difficulties attendant upon discarding a method already in vogue. The legislation recommended in the United States by the Metric Association would require its use only in merchandising and commerce. Adoption by manufacturers and industrial plants would follow as a matter of course, its proponents believe. The fact that fifty-five nations have adopted the system since it was first established in France in 1799 indicates that the difficulties of making the change are far from insuperable.

The "Wonder-Child" of Music

THE "wonder-child" of music always has constituted a serious problem to those responsible for him. Some "prodigies" have attained distinguished places: Mozart, Liszt, Josef Hofmann. But more, through too early exploitation of their talents, have suffered artistically that their names have never even entered in the geographical dictionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Menuhin appear to be setting an example to all parents of "wonder-children." Their son, Yehudi, is probably the most remarkable child violinist of the present period. Now twelve years old, he has made extraordinarily successful appearances, in the last two years, in Paris, New York, San Francisco. But these performances have been few, and at long intervals. After his first New York appearance, a year ago, the family left at once for San Francisco. Yehudi's father explained in a recent statement: "This time again, as after Yehudi's triumphant appearance in Paris, the same principle was rigidly adhered to—no more public engagements for at least ten months! We have lived up to this principle without yielding to any temptations, although enough engagements were offered during this period to make us rich within three or four months; instead, we borrowed a little to supplement our funds in order to square our budget."

Why, some may ask, this self-denial by the parents, these long periods of seclusion for the boy, when he has already won the praise not only of the public but of the critics. Because, his parents doubtless would reply, it is desired, not that he stop with his present success, but that he go on to new achievement, artistic as well as popular. Yehudi without doubt is a genius of the violin; but there is yet room for growth, and growth demands arduous practice, study, along broad cultural lines, and also normal boyish recreation. Consider how wisely these have been provided for Yehudi. Besides Louis Persinger, his violin teacher, the three Menuhin children have seven instructors. Each teacher comes to the home two to four times a week, and the parents act as "directors, advisers, substitutes and playmates." The studies include piano as well as violin playing, harmony and counterpoint for Yehudi, English, French and German, arithmetic and history. The hours from 12:30 to 3 p. m. have been given to recreation out of doors. There is much concert going, and there are many phonograph records of symphonies, sonatas and solo pieces for violin and piano. The greatest punishment one can invent for these children, their father says, is to say to them, "This morning we shall have breakfast without Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which we intended to have today."

Random Ramblings

Former President Calles is purchasing Canadian hens at \$30 apiece in an effort to increase Mexican egg production and stop the importation of 20,000,000 dozen annually. Does he believe that one of the first steps toward economic independence is egg autonomy?

The city dweller is likely to stop amid the clangor sometimes and reflect that silence is indeed golden—noise can be purchased with a silver coin, but to get silence in large quantities requires gold.

Those golf clubs that participated in the hundred and forty-two-million dollar tax rebate in the United States will feel something like the man who has just made a hole in one.

That sea captain who, on his first vacation in nine years, went on a transatlantic voyage can shake hands with the postman who, on his day off, takes a nice brisk walk.

Constructed of doors taken from wrecked buildings, a summer camp bears the appropriate name "Out O'Doors."

If that anti-noise society in New York wants to make a good start it might try to get rubber milk bottles.

Solomon Islands claim a population of 165,000 and two automobiles. A pedestrians' paradise!

Weather Vanes, Grasshoppers and Cocks

IF ONE has the walking habit, and also the habit of looking up occasionally, his gaze may have been attracted by a device on the top of some building, said device being known as a weather vane. Of course he knows that this vane is put up in its elevated position to tell the general public the direction in which the wind blows. That is plain enough. But why do these vanes assume certain forms? Why a horse, or a cow, or a rooster, for instance? The writer devoted a morning to searching for the answer to this question, and gleaned an interesting harvest of information.

The idea of the weather vane appears to be rather ancient. There is record of a tower built at Athens by Andronicus, on the spire of which was placed a "copper Triton to point the wind." A document dated prior to 1157 tells of a Syrian tower with an equestrian statue "to tell the wind."

In England the vane appears to date back to the Saxon period. It was popular in Queen Elizabeth's day. It is recorded, however, that only the nobility were allowed to use vanes, and even among them the noble must have scaled a wall in an assault on some city, or planted a banner on some rampart. The design of these vanes was apt to be heraldic, suggesting armorial bearings, and combined with flag or banner. In these early days the device was called fane or phane.

The most popular vane and perhaps the best known is the rooster, usually labeled the weathercock. There are numerous stories as to the origin of the cock as an accepted device to place on top of barn or building. One authority states that as early as the ninth century the cock began to be used as a symbol of Peter. This is based on Peter's experience with the cock as related in the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, and interprets the cock's part as a call to repentance.

The cock is watchful, alert, even at night, and awakens sleepers—even at 2 a. m. forsooth! From this it developed that the cock became a symbol or type of preachers and ministers—watching over their flocks, calling them to repent, awakening them from their sins. We find many old cathedrals and churches topped by a weathercock. It is recorded that in 1444 St. Paul's spire, under the direction of Bishop Kemp, was adorned with a copper weathercock. In 1515 a cock was placed on top of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, with much ceremony.

Another version states that the use of the cock originated in the reign of Edward III, when England was at war with France. The French were called Gauls, and the French word *gallus* (cock) was used in England to ridicule the French. The cock in the air, changing with every wind, was thought to be typical of the fickleness of the foe across the Channel. But whatever its origin, the rooster appears to be the most used design for a weather vane, and has been figured in auction sales of antiques!

In his book "The Junk Snapper," Mr. Clifford tells of one man bidding \$500 for an old copper weathercock, twenty-inches high, and of another bidding \$475 for a forty-inch wooden weathercock.

One of the most interesting vanes in the United States adorns Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, and is a copper grasshopper. This at one time caused the market to be called the "grasshopper market." It has a most romantic history. According to local records, the grasshopper was made by Deacon Shem Drowne, a "cunning artificer," in 1742.

The story reads that when Shem was a boy, he became discouraged over his repeated failures in the New World, and went for a walk into the country to think things over. He fell asleep in a field, and was awakened by a boy chasing a grasshopper. He became interested, joined in the chase, and thus became acquainted with the boy. He went home with his new friend, who proved to be the son of a wealthy man, and had supper with the family. Later he was adopted by them. When he became a successful cooper he made the grasshopper weather vane in commemoration of this insect's part at the turning point of his career.

This particular grasshopper appears to have had many vicissitudes. It has been blown down by storms, it has been through fire and earthquake, and at times injured, but it has always been carefully repaired—once by Shem Drowne's son—and placed upon its perch again. On one occasion, when undergoing repairs, the insect was found to be stuffed with old coins and papers.

On the story of the latter was a message, most of which was still decipherable: "Shem Drowne made it May 25, 1742. To my brother and fellow Grasshopper. Fell in year 1753 (or 5) Nov. 18, early in morning by a great earthquake by my Old Master above. Again like to have met with my Utter Ruin by fire, but hopping Timely from my Prison Situation, came of with Broken bones and much Bruised. Cured and fixed . . . over Thomas Drowne June 28, 1768, and though I will promise to Discharge my Office, yet I shall vary as ye wind."

It is sometimes said that Peter Faneuil's family crest was a grasshopper, and it was logical that his gift of Faneuil Hall should bear this device. It has also been said that the grasshopper design was copied from some building in London. Neither of these stories, however, appears to have as substantial proof as that associated with Shem Drowne. This appears to be the most credible.

Boston people are supposed to know the grasshopper vane, even if they do not all know its history. It is told that three sailors, claiming to be Americans and from Boston, became stranded in Glasgow and applied to the American consul for aid. To test their story, he asked them what kind of a weather vane was over Faneuil Hall. One said a fish, the second a horse, but the third named the grasshopper and thus proved his nativity and won the consul's help.

Of course the grasshopper is unique, but the cock holds the palm for popularity. The cock as a symbol of watchfulness, and able to buffet all the varying winds of circumstance, is rather a happy analogy. G. L. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

IN POLITICAL circles in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, not a little perturbation has been caused by a lecture recently delivered by the evangelical bishop of the country, Dr. D. Tolzien, upon "Christianity, Pacifism and the Evangelical Church." Dr. Tolzien, who is highly respected both as a man and a theologian, has, unlike the majority of his colleagues, never taken any part in politics; he has, as head of the Lutheran Church in Mecklenburg, rather gone out of his way to avoid any political party discussion, and has endeavored to inculcate in the churches the essentials of Christianity only. His lecture, therefore, has made all the more impression. Bishop Tolzien declares that Christianity and Pacifism belong to each other. The word "pacifist" has its origin, he says, in the New Testament, when Jesus called the peacemakers blessed. The pacifists today face the church with suspicion, and Christians, therefore, have all the greater reason to present an indubitable attitude toward pacifism. Christians, he said, and the churches in the van must range themselves openly in the service of the peace thought.

The fine old, newly renovated hall of the Berlin University, with its marble Corinthian pillars, tasteful gold ornamentation and crimson hangings, presented an unusually interesting scene a few days ago. Dr. Hedwig Hintze, a young and promising historian, delivered her maiden lecture after taking her degree. Her husband and former teacher, Otto Hintze, the professor of Prussian history, sat among the other university dons to listen to the new doctor's dissertation. She chose as her theme, "Epochs of Revolutionary History," and beginning with the first Napoleon, she passed through the various stages of revolutionary thought, ideals and issues, dedicating words of appreciation to Aulard, Michelet, Taine, de Toquaine and Jean Jaures for their arduous work. Dr. Hintze's address was met with general approval, and justly so; it was admirably composed and full of interest; she spoke almost without notes and with great warmth, her whole heart obviously being in the subject she had chosen. She was heartily congratulated and welcomed by her colleagues as the first woman doctor of modern history.

A Berlin secondary school recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary in an entirely new manner, thanks to the originality of its up-to-date head master. Instead of the Greek play or other classic drama and long recitations which have always been a feature of breaking-up day and other school festivities in this as well as most countries, the boys acted a very clever revue entitled, "Hallo, Lesson!" Every subject in the school curriculum was denoted in some way by the costume of its impersonator: English was represented by "Three Men in a Boat" (one of the most popular books in German schools), with a chorus of small boys in Eton suits; Latin was indicated by Caesar in Mussolini get-up; Greek by a boy in a flowing garment and a wreath, bearing, it was thought by some, a resemblance to Gerhart Hauptmann, who was once shown on the screen in similar costume, but whether the coincidence was intended was not known. Chemistry, mathematics, music and other subjects had their exponents, the costumes being as original as they were droll; songs and dances were executed with grace and vigor, for boys and masters alike had entered wholeheartedly into the fun which contained no element of objectionable caricature. The large hall of the school was crowded with parents and magisterial notabilities and the success was so complete that the new feature will certainly be introduced on similar occasions at other Berlin schools.

While the Oder at Stettin has a sufficient depth and width for vessels of considerable size, this is not the case where the river traverses Silesia. A plan has long been formed and work has now commenced for increasing the width so that vessels of 600 to 1000 tons will be able to pass through without difficulty. In a bend of the river at Reinberg the first cut has now been made; a double cut to be made at Klausch next spring and another near Glogau will practically see the end of the work which, it is believed, will add greatly to the mercantile prosperity of Silesia.

The attention of Dr. Wilhelm Heintz, lecturer in the phonetic section of the Hamburg University, was drawn by one of his students some time ago to an interesting Liszt find. This consists of a valuable collection of letters, some twenty in number, written by Liszt and hitherto unpublished. The letters, together with other interesting souvenirs of the composer, are in possession of the heirs

of the well-known Liszt pupil, Henry Gobbi, of Budapest, who made the transcriptions of his master's works for two pianos. By arrangement of Dr. Heintz these letters are now about to be published in Germany.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Rumrunning and Peace

A DISPATCH from Port Colborne, appearing in the *Globe* the other day, told a story of rumrunning activities which, had it been published a few years ago, would have been received as the product of some fevered imagination, but never as a record of plain fact and an incident of everyday occurrence. Off the Canadian shore, it was stated, were anchored thirty fast rumrunning boats loaded down with liquor. From one point to another these boats moved, always keeping within Canadian waters, while watching them were five high-powered boats of the United States Coast Guard, armed with machine guns, small guns, rifles, and other equipment of war with which to prevent the rumrunner and his cargo from reaching an American port.

Is there anywhere a more deplorable situation existing between two nations than is to be found here? It is customary, when statesmen of Canada visit across the line, or American statesmen come here, to make much of the "North American Idea"—the maintaining of one hundred years of peace between the two countries without the assistance of an armed soldier or a fortress to be found anywhere along the border. But this great triumph of peaceful co-operation is daily being placed in jeopardy by such conditions as exist at Port Colborne and other places where rumrunning holds sway. The St. Catharines Standard, in an editorial on the situation, says that similar conditions in Europe between two countries would be regarded as a state of war. "But here," it states, "we take no account of it. Let the rumrunners wage war if they want to, says our Government, in effect. Let the American federal officers shoot 'em down if need be."

How much longer is this anomalous situation to exist? There must come a time, and that very soon, when the people of Canada and the United States will demand that the rumrunner and his hideous traffic be wiped out. For the perpetuation of the evil, and the endangering of the relations of the two countries, the political authorities at Ottawa must shoulder the major portion of the blame. The Dominion Government could deal the traffic of the rumrunner its death blow if it would, and by so doing could give magnificent aid to a friendly country in the terrific struggle it is waging against the liquor evil.—*Globe* (Toronto).

"Cab" or "Cabriolet"

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY'S "This partic, mat. seems to me too ridiculous, and sil. for serious notice" is an amusing piece of satire, but it is necessary to remember that the process of curtailment is a legitimate and inevitable one, which must be taken account of in the development of language. Some of our common words are so abbreviated that they would not be recognized in their original form. "Cab" (cabriolet), "mob" (mobile vulgus), "sport" (disport), "bus," "tram," "pro," "phone," "miss" (mistress) are not words that will be chivalrous out of the dictionary by any amount of disapproval. It would be absurd to overlook the advantage which, in the race for recognition, a one-syllable word has over a two-syllable one.—*Observer* (London).

The Junkman

CONSIDER, sir, the junkman! He is a high commissioned officer in the war against waste. He even merits a medal with palms, for he is daily assisting in the important work of conserving values and, by preventing waste, makes substantial contribution to the world's store of wealth. In recent years, reclamation of basic materials has been so extensively developed as to have attained a high peak of economic prominence. Skilled scientists in the employ of our large corporations give their entire time—long hours every day—to the reduction of waste, thereby swelling surplus profits which otherwise would be forfeited. The junkman, in his own way, is serving the same purpose.—*Fort Wayne News Sentinel*.

It Pays to Advertise

IF, WITHOUT any prejudice and with an absolutely impartial mind we consider the progress of the great commercial firms, we shall see that those which have made the most progress, which have achieved the greatest success and reached the front rank, are those which have made the greatest use of publicity, while those which have not advertised or have only done so to a trifling extent, are marking time and are forced to remain in the second rank.—*Sorel Courier*.